

**AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON ATTA HALILINTAR'S  
VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree**

**By**

**AGUNG SUKRISNA  
NPM.1511040186**

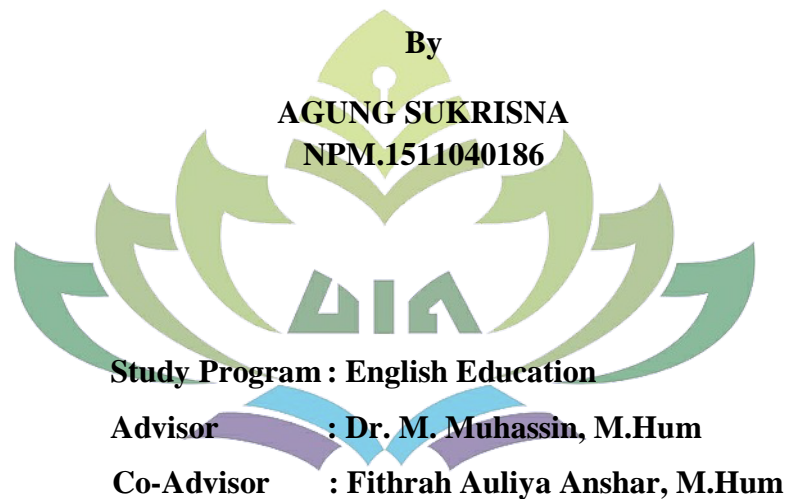


**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
LAMPUNG  
2019**

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## ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is study about the connection among language and society. Every people have different language style when they interact to each other. By many variations which they have, it can be possible for them to mix their language in their utterance. Mixing one language with the other languages, in sociolinguistics field it called by code mixing. The use of code mixing in society it has been common. It happens in the one of the phenomenon and famous YouTuber in Indonesia by the largest subscriber in Southeast Asia that is Atta Halilintar. Therefore, this research focuses on code mixing that emerges on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. The objective of this research was to find out the types and levels of code mixing that appear on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. This research was descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito. Then, the result of types and levels of code mixing were counted by using Sudjiono's formula. The result after analyzing the video, there were thirty four data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, the highest type was intra-sentential of code mixing and the lowest type was involving a change of pronunciation. While, in the levels of code mixing, the dominant level was word level and the lowest level was repetition word and idiom level.

**Key words:** *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Atta Halilintar, YouTube.*





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

*Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin, Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721 703260*

**APPROVAL**

**Title : AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON**  
**ATTA HALILINTAR'S VIDEO YOUTUBE**  
**CHANNEL**  
**Student's Name : Agung Sukrisna**  
**Student's Number : 1511040186**  
**Study Program : English Education**  
**Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**APPROVED**

To be tested and defended in the examination session  
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic  
University, Lampung

**Advisor**

**Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum**  
**NIP. 19770818200811012**

**Co-Advisor**

**Fithrah Auliya Ansar, M.Hum**  
**NIP. 198910312013032002**

**The Chairperson of**  
**English Education Study Program**

**Meisuri, M.Pd**  
**NIP: 198005152003122004**





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

*Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin, Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721 703260*

**ADMISSION**

A research proposal entitled: **“AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON ATTA HALILINTAR’S VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL**, by : **AGUNG SUKRISNA**, NPM: **1511040186**, Study Program: **English Education**, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Tuesday, June 25, 2019**.

**Board of Examiners:**

**The Chairperson : Meisuri, M. Pd**

()

**The Secretary : Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, M.Pd**

()

**The Primary Examiner : M. Ridho Kholid, S.S. M.Pd**

()

**The 1<sup>st</sup> Co-Examiner : Dr. M. Muhassin, M. Hum**

()

**The Dean of  
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**



**Prof. Dr. H. Chairul Anwar, M.Pd**  
**NIP: 195608101987031001**

## DECLARATION

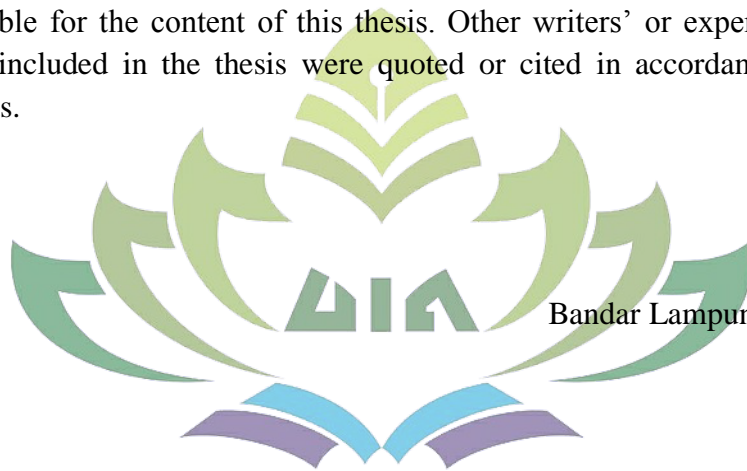
The researcher is a student with the following identity:

Name : Agung Sukrisna

Students Index Number : 1511040186

Thesis Title : An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintars' Video YouTube Channel

I hereby state that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writers' or experts' opinions or finding included in the thesis were quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.



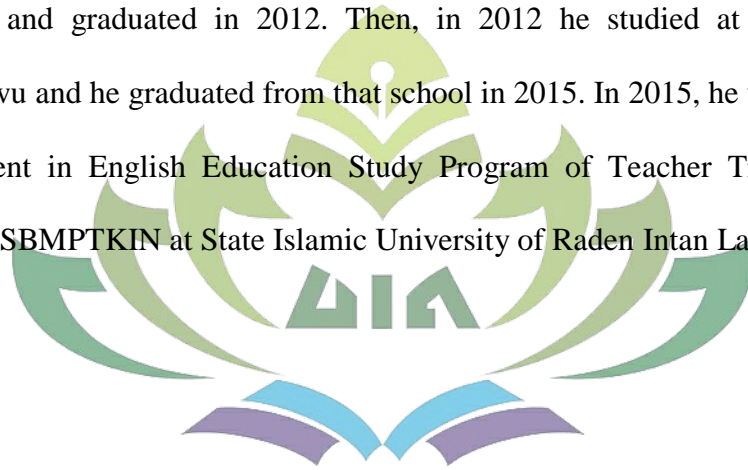
Bandar Lampung, June 2019

Agung Sukrisna  
NPM.1511040186

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The Researcher's name is Agung Sukrisna. He was born in Sukarame on September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1997. He is the last child from nine siblings of Mr. Samidi and Mrs. Nyi Irah.

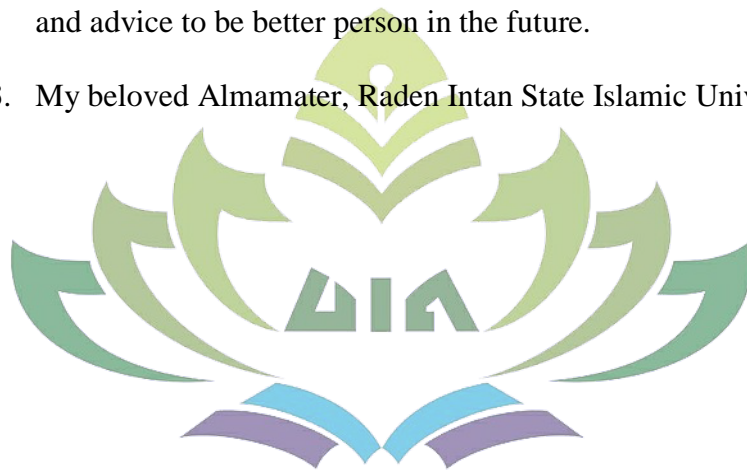
His education background, when Elementary School he was school at SDN 3 Tangkit Serdang and graduated in 2009. He continued his study at SMP PGRI 1 Pugung and graduated in 2012. Then, in 2012 he studied at SMA PGRI 2 Pringsewu and he graduated from that school in 2015. In 2015, he was accepted to be student in English Education Study Program of Teacher Training Faculty through SBMPTKIN at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.



## DEDICATION

I offer up my praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for the abundant blessing to me. Then, I faithfully dedicate this thesis to:

1. My lovely parents Mr. Samidi and Mrs. Nyi Irah who always pray and support me until I could finish this thesis.
2. My beloved sisters and brothers who never tired to give me suggestion and advice to be better person in the future.
3. My beloved Almamater, Raden Intan State Islamic University.





## MOTTO

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانٍ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ٤

We never sent any messenger except in the language of his people, to make things clear for them. God leads astray whom He wills, and guides whom He wills. He is the Mighty, the Wise. (Q.S. Ibrahim: 4)<sup>1</sup>



---

<sup>1</sup> Talal Itani, *The Qur'an – Translated to English* (Dallas: Clear Qur'an, 2009), p. 126

## ACKNOWLEDMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin, in the first instance, all praise be to almighty Allah SWT, the Lord of Universe, the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing who always guides and protects Researcher during every step in His life. And the Researcher never forgets to convey sholawat and gratitude to our prophet Muhammad Peace Be upon Him who has brought us from the darkness and gave us ray of light. By the grace of Allah, so that the Researcher could finish His thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON ATTA HALILINTAR’S VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL “**. This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

In doing this observation and composing this thesis, the Researcher could not finish this thesis alone, so the Researcher gets significant aids, suggestion, motivation, admonition, supports, encouragements, and attention in around of Researcher. Therefore, the Researcher would like to express his deepest feeling of his heart for people who always care of him and he would like to convey thankfulness in depth to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Chairul Anwar, the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty and all his staff who have given their goodness and services as long as his study program.

2. Meisuri, M.Pd, the chairman person and Romatilah, M.Pd the vice chairman person of English Education Study Program and all lectures who has given suggestions, guidelines, motivations, admonitions, and encouragements to the writer.
3. Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum as the Researcher's advisor who has contributed and guided the investigator in the accomplishment of the thesis.
4. Fithrah Auliya Anshar, M.Hum as the Researcher's co-advisor who has helped and given suggestion in arranging this thesis until finished, the Researcher is really lucky in getting co-advisor such a kindness lecturer.
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6. All my friends in teacher training (PPL) at SMP Negeri 1 Bandar Lampung and all members of KKN posko 91, thank you for your nice attention and accepting the Researcher in part of your story life.
7. All the societies of Sindang Sari village and the teachers of SMP Negeri 1 Bandar Lampung as well as the students that had come to the Researcher's life and helped the Researcher in the process of study.

However, the Researcher realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion, are expected to arrange paper better in the forthcoming. Hopefully,



this thesis can be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want to get information about code mixing.

Bandar Lampung, June 2019  
The Researcher

Agung Sukrisna  
NPM.1511040186



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Problem

Humans as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool which called by language. Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc. Chomsky says that language can be anchored as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what the other person is saying and producing a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.<sup>1</sup>

Language also as the identity of the nation that every country in this world has different languages which make them to be diverse, as state by Sapir in his book that every language in the world is a collective expression of art. There are several aesthetic factors in it that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological, and every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages.<sup>2</sup> So, from the explanation above, it can be said

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<sup>1</sup> Noam Chomsky, *Language In Mind* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed)(New York: United States of America, 2006), p. 102

<sup>2</sup> Edward Sapir, *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech* (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p.107

that language is the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other.

On the BBC website, it is estimated that up to 7,000 different languages are spoken around the world and one of the most widely used language in the world is English.<sup>3</sup> For the other opinion, according to Crystal in his book that he said “of course English is global language, they would say.”<sup>4</sup> Moreover, there is another argument about English as the global language, Reddy as a lecturer in English wrote in his journal that currently, English is the first language used in some countries. For countries that use English as first language speakers there are about 375 million and there are 750 million countries that use English as second language speakers. Furthermore, there are 70 countries which have English as their official language.<sup>5</sup>

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, Neurolinguistics, and etc. Each field in language learning has its own distinctive uses. However, they are still continuous with each other. In this study, the author takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is study about the relation among language and colony, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used as a way of conveying social meanings, utilizing different languages provides a lot of information about

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<sup>3</sup> BBC, “Language Other”, (on-line) accessed from <http://bbc.co.uk/languages/guide/languages/>, (on January, 1<sup>st</sup> 2019 at 10.07a.m.)

<sup>4</sup> David Crystal, *English as a Global Language* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed) (New York: United States of America, 2003), p. 2

<sup>5</sup> M. Samanth Reddy, “Importance of English Language in today’s World”. *International of Academic Research*, Vol. 3, No. 2, April 2016, p.179.

how language works, and about social relations in the community. As stated by Adi that sociolinguistics learns about the usage of distinction parlance among cohorts in the social environment. It is divided by several social variables for samples: ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc.<sup>6</sup>

In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it is referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages.

By switching two or more languages in monolog or dialog, sociolinguistics scientists call it with code switching and code mixing. Code switching describes the abilities of a bilingual speaker. The term code switching in linguistics refers to the use of more than one language or variations in speech.<sup>7</sup> Trousdale in Mujiono says that code switching is the situation of linguistic where a speaker will change his/her language if someone who talks with him/her that has equal ability in another language that they use in interaction.<sup>8</sup> While, code mixing is the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance.<sup>9</sup> Jendra in Sumarsih writes that code-mixing is the language usage in which "a mixing of

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<sup>6</sup> Wiruma Titian Adi, "Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". *Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, Vol. 2, No.1, April 2018, p. 40

<sup>7</sup> Fithrah Auliya Ansar, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process". *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, Vol. 10, No. 1, 2007, p. 31

<sup>8</sup> Mujiono, "Code Switching in English as Foreign Language Instruction Practiced by the English Lecturers at Universities". *International Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2013, p. 50

<sup>9</sup> Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p.103



different variations within the same clause."<sup>10</sup> So, based on the previous explanation about code switching and code mixing, it can be concluded that code switching is a phenomenon in which bilingual or multilingual changes speech from one language to another where this case is caused by a condition and situation. And code mixing is the mix of language which is inserts another language in the dominant language that they use in speech community.

The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences. Code switching and code mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. They are very used to do code switching or mixing in their utterance. They think that when they mix their language with another language in their utterance, they will look more prestigious. This phenomenon also appears on the famous YouTuber in Indonesia that is Atta Halilintar. On Atta's video, he often mixes his language on his utterance among Indonesian language and English. On his video, he also conveys some motivations which can be useful for the viewers of his videos. Hence, this show is entertaining yet educational.

In this research, the Researcher is interested to conduct the research to look for the use of code mixing. There are several researchers who have conducted the research about and code mixing. Dealing with this research, the observer takes some relevant researches which have been investigated.

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<sup>10</sup> Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics". *English Language and Literature Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2014, p. 79

The first Researcher is Kurniati from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, with her thesis, *“A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan”*. In her thesis, she found the types of code mixing and interference that are existed in *On Nine Summer Ten Autumns* Novel. She selected twenty data to be analyzed. Then, from twenty data that had already analyzed, she found that nineteen data were using outer code mixing and there is no interference in the conversation of the novel and only one which was using inner code mixing.<sup>11</sup>

The second Researcher is Amsal, with her thesis *“An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar”*. In her thesis, she looked for the types of code mixing in *“Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar”*. She used theory from Muysken that there are three types in code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. From her analysis, she found that insertion code mixing is the type was more dominant used by the students in their conversation, it about 57.67% and it is categorized into enough.<sup>12</sup>

The last Researcher is Mulyani who conducted her research about *“Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6”*. She looked for the code mixing in word class and phrase that used by the Judges

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<sup>11</sup> Indira Kurniati, Thesis, *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan* (Jakarta: State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014)

<sup>12</sup> Amsal, Thesis, *An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar* (Pekanbaru: State Islamic University Sultan Kasim Riau, 2011)

comments and the Host. She also sought the factors which influence them in mixing the language. From the result of her research, she found that 13 data which involved in code mixing. In word class, she found 6 data, while in phrase she found 9 data. For the factor of the code mixing, she found six factors which influence the subject mixed their language.<sup>13</sup>

In this study, the Researcher looked for the code mixing on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel exactly in the types and levels of code mixing. Actually, there is resemblance between the previous researched with this research. Nevertheless, to make this research to be different with the previous research, the Researcher sought types of code mixing which argued by Hoffman and the Researcher also looked for the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory. So, based on the explanation above, the Researcher conducted the research about code mixing from Indonesia into English that use on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. The Researcher is really motivated to conduct a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON ATTA HALILINTAR'S VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL".

## **B. Formulation of the Research**

Based on the background of the research above, the formulation of the problem that is revealed in this study can be stated, as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing which appear on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel?

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<sup>13</sup> Nopita Mulyani, *Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6* (Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2011)

2. What are the levels of code mixing which appear on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel?

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

In this research, the Researcher focused to analyze about the types and levels of code mixing on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. The Researcher took one video with the title *"Beli Hp 1 Miliar Cash! Bukan Clickbait. Untuk apa ya?Nonton dulu sebelum komen?"* In analyzing the video, the Researcher looked for the code mixing from Indonesian language to English. The data were collected only from Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel.

### **D. Objective of the Research**

The objectives of the research which are arranged by the Researcher of this study, as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel.
2. To find out the levels of code mixing on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel.

### **E. Use of the Research**

There are two kinds of the essential things on this research they are, theoretical and practical. The expected advantages of the study both theoretical and practical are:

## 1. Theoretical

This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, because this research contains many theories that related with code mixing.

## 2. Practical

### a. For English Teachers

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about code mixing. The teachers can also apply YouTube as a medium to teach their students because YouTube is one of interesting medium for students to enjoy during teaching learning process.

### b. For Students

The students can deeply understand about code mixing and they directly are able to apply into their daily life. They can also improve their ability in English trough YouTube.

### c. For other Researchers

The result of this research can give the motivation for the next researcher to look for code mixing in another thing. And the next researcher can use this research as the reference if they want to conduct the research about code mixing.



## **F. Scope of the Research**

In this study, the scopes of the research are:

### **1. Subject of the Research**

The subject of the research was on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel.

### **2. Object of the Research**

The object of this research was to find the types and levels of code mixing on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Sociolinguistics

Language is a part of human life, there is no language there is nothing to say. Since, language is a tool that can convey and deliver human's feelings, ideas, thoughts, and views. It is also to establish and maintain the social relationship. People use language in form listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Human and language cannot be separated each other, since they have relation which is all round what the human do, it will relate with language. In linguistic, there is a branch that study about the relationships among human and language and it is called by sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between society and language which aims to understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Fishman says that there are three characteristics in study of sociolinguistics such as characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers. Three of them are constantly interact and changes one another within a speech community.<sup>1</sup> In addition, sociolinguistics is study about the human's everyday lives and how

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<sup>1</sup> Joshua A. Fishman, *The Sociology of Language* (Cambridge: Newbury, 1972), p. 7

language uses in the conversation. The presence of societal norms, policies, and law which address language.<sup>2</sup>

In the field of sociolinguistics are studying about the relationships between two things, such as the connection among language and colonies, between the use of language and the social structures in which the users of language life.<sup>3</sup> Holmes adds that sociolinguistics learns about the intercourse among language and society. They are fascinated in discussing why they use different languages in different situations and they pay attention by identifying social functions of language in conveying social meaning.<sup>4</sup>

From several previous definitions about sociolinguistics which argued by experts, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic which studies about language which is related with community, variety, function and the users of language. Every group has their own identity of the language to communicate to each other.

## **B. Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is an individual who be able to use two languages in interaction to each other. Many people are applying more than one language when they make conversation with other people. Nowadays, bilingualism has become

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<sup>2</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (7<sup>th</sup> Ed) (Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 13

<sup>3</sup> Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 3

<sup>4</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (4<sup>th</sup>ed) (New York: Routledge, 2013), p. 1

popular in every country in this world. They have been common to wield two languages in their burble.

According to Spolsky, bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language.<sup>5</sup> Richard says that bilingual is someone who engages two languages with some degree or proficiency but usually bilingual people have a better knowledge in one language than others.<sup>6</sup>

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be construed that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can speak and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears because there are several factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can give influence to someone to be able to speak more than one language.

### 1. Dimension of Bilingualism

There are five dimensions of bilingualism that argued by Baker:

- a. Age (simultaneous/ sequential);
- b. Ability (incipient/ receptive/productive);

Incipient : Incipient is someone who just know the another languages.

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<sup>5</sup> Bernard Spolsky, *Op. Cit.*, p. 45

<sup>6</sup> Jack Richards, *Longman: Dictionary Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* (UK: Longman Group, 2003), p. 51

Receptive : Receptive is someone who just be able to listen and read.

It means, they can understand what people are talking about but they cannot apply it.

Productive : Productive is someone who just be able to speak and write the language that they just learn it.

- c. Between two languages that they know, they must balance;
- d. Development (ascendant – second language is developing; recessive – one language is decreasing), and
- e. Contexts where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home, school).<sup>7</sup>

## 2. Types of Bilingualism

Loveday in his book is mention about four types of bilingualism: compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism. Here the definition of these types of bilingualism.

### a. Compound Bilingualism

The meaning of compound bilingualism is if children are taught a new language, they will increase their knowledge of the new language being taught. If one of the two languages is used dominantly, it can be concluded that they will choose to use language that tends to be used in their environment and other languages are only used at the level of understanding.

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<sup>7</sup> Colin Baker, *Foundation of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism* (Canada: Biddles, 2011), p. 27



b. Balanced Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism means that the speaker has equal ability when they are able to speak in two languages. For instance, A is from Indonesia, and he can speak Indonesian language, he learns new language that is English. The competence of A when he speaks in Indonesian language and English must balance, or it can be said that A must master both of them.

c. Subtractive Bilingualism

Subtractive bilingualism is someone who already has the ability to speak two languages, but because the environment in which they live uses different languages, they will adjust and eventually they lose one of their language skills.

d. Additive Bilingualism

Additive bilingualism can be interpreted as someone who learns a new language where the language they learn can be beneficial for them and they do not lose their own language.<sup>8</sup>

Those are the types of bilingualism who argued by Loveday. Every type of bilingualism has their own function itself to draw the type of bilingual people. So, it can be summarized, if someone has ability to speak and know in two languages they can be said as bilingual people. Usually, someone who understands more than one language they will use their

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<sup>8</sup> Leo Loveday, *The Sociolinguistics of Learning and Using a Non-native Language* (Oxford: Pergamon Press Ltd, 1986), p. 9

capability to combine among one language with another, when they make the conversation with the other people. In the sociolinguistic field, it called by code.

### C. Code

In human interaction with each other, they usually draw on distinction code in divergence fettle. Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties.<sup>9</sup> Rahardi says that Code is a speech system in which elements of language are applied that have different characteristics in which these characteristics are in accordance with the background, speaker, and relationship in communicating between the speaker and listener.<sup>10</sup>

As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. They will not use the second language if the other people speak to them do not understand the language that they use. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements of

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<sup>9</sup> Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p. 99

<sup>10</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p. 17

language. Code can be said as the key of someone when He/She wants to change from one language to another language that He/She uses in communication.

Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages.<sup>11</sup> Meanwhile, the distinction among code switching and code mixing is code mixing appears when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, yes including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching is changing the language used to another code (including diversity), for instance such as the other person, speaker themselves, the presence of three speakers, create sense of humor, and increase the prestige.<sup>12</sup>

In addition, code switching occurs in someone's utterance because they realize and they have purpose for switching their language, but someone who mixes his or her language because he or she does not realize and does not have any purpose for mixing his or her language. It can be said, that switching the language that is done by someone intentionally, and mixing the language that is done by someone unintentionally. Therefore, to make the different between both of them are clear, here the explanation about code switching and code mixing:

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<sup>11</sup> Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics", *English Language and Literature Studies*. Vol. 4, No. 1, 2014, p. 79

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 79

### a. Code Switching

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one languages in the conversation of his or her in daily life. As Adi says that code switching occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during his/her interaction with another bilingual.<sup>13</sup> Yuliani adds that code switching happens there is the third person in conversation between two people and it can change the language which they use and also it can change the situation and topic of the conversation.<sup>14</sup>

Certainly, they have reason why they switch their language when they talk to each other. Probably, it depends in the situation and condition. Hence, the switching is one of the optional for a bilingual to communicate with the other people secretly, because sometimes someone does not want the other people to know what they are talking about. Switching the language from one language to another it has been common in society especially in young people, because they think when they switch their language they will look more prestigious. They will be easier to switch the language because they have the ability to use another language in interaction.

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<sup>13</sup> Wirama Titian Adi, "Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". *Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, Vol. 2, No.1, April 2018, p. 41

<sup>14</sup> Wenny Yuliani, "An Analysis Of Code Switching In The Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns". *English Department, Faculty of Humanities: Andalas University*, p. 2

Nisa defines in her journal that code switching refers to the situation of people when they switch the language in the equal communication activity.<sup>15</sup> Hymes in Sumarsih has an opinion about code switching that he states “code switching is changing of the language it can be two or more languages, and also changing of the variations of one language or even some kinds of the style.”<sup>16</sup> Then, Gumperz in Mujiono argues that code switching is the strategy of an individual to express social meaning in the conversation.<sup>17</sup>

In addition, according to Romaine, many linguists have stressed the point about switching that switching is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of a speech community on much the same basis as switching between styles or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker. Switching in both cases serves an expressive function and has meaning.<sup>18</sup>

In this definition, Romaine conveys that switching appears in bilingual people, they switch the language in styles or dialect. While, for monolingual people it is just optional. Based on the some previous statements who argue about code switching, it can be said that code switching is a change of the language in many variations and the alternative of people who want to use of two or more languages within the equal utterance. They switch their language when they do conversation or write something.

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<sup>15</sup> Choiratun Nisa, “An Analysis Of Code Switching In ‘Supernova: Ksatria, Putri Dan Bintang Jatuh’ Novel By Dewi Lestari”. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol. 4, No. 2, December 2014, p. 199

<sup>16</sup> Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, *Op. Cit.*, p. 79

<sup>17</sup> Mujiono, “Code Switching in English as Foreign Language Instruction Practiced by the English Lecturers at Universities”. *International Journal of Linguistics*. Vol. 5, No. 2, 2013, p. 50

<sup>18</sup> Suzanne Romaine, *Language in Society An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed), (United States: Oxford university Press, 2000), p. 59



The concept of code switching is divided into two they are metaphorical and transactional code switching. Metaphorical code switching is concerns the various communicative effect the speaker intends to convey. For example, teachers deliver formal lectures in the official standard form Indonesian, but lectures shift to regional dialect when they want to encourage discussion among the students. Meanwhile, transactional code switching comes under heading of the type of switching most commonly discussed as being controlled by components of the speech event like topic and participants. Thus, while the components of the speech event such as speaker, topic, listener, setting has not changed, the tone of the interaction has been altered by a switch in language.<sup>19</sup>

### 1) **Types of code switching**

There are three types of code of switching which are argued by Poplack in Yuliana, such as intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching and extra-sentential code switching. As the explanation by written bellow:

#### a) Intra-sentential code switching

Intra-sentential code switching occurs when the alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries. The shift appears in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses to indicate a shift. The speaker is usually unaware of the shift.

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<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 59

*Example:*

Delsa : Jal, besok Saya pergi *holiday* sama keluarga Saya.  
(Jal, tomorrow I am going to go holiday with my family)

Jali : Kemana emangnya Del, kamu gak *invite* saya gitu?  
(Where are you going to go Del, you do not invite me, do you?)

The example of the conversation above shows that the speakers switch their language in the middle of their utterance. The speakers speak in Indonesian language and they insert a word in English. The words that they insert in English are “holiday” and “invite”. So, the English words which come out from his utterance in types of code switching called as Intra-sentential code switching.

b) Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching happens when the people switch their language within sentences or two clauses. It occurs in the beginning of a sentence or end of a sentence.

*Example:*

Rena : Ren, Kamu tau gak, *if Afgan will come to our country*.  
(Ren, Do you know, if Afgan will come to our country)

Panji : Ah seriusan kamu Ren, *I do not believe it that he will come here*.  
(Ah, are you serious Ren, I do not believe it that he will come here)

From the example of the conversation, they talk about Afgan will come to their country. The first speaker talk to the second speaker

that Afgan will come to their country, but the second speaker does not believe it, because he thinks it is impossible if Afgan come to their country. We can see from their conversation, in the end of their utterance they switch their language into English. They probably realize to switch their language because on their first utterance they use Indonesian language and suddenly they switch it into English. So, it can be mentioned that the type of code switching that appears on their utterance is inter-sentential code switching.

c) Extra-sentential code switching or Tag code switching

Extra-sentential code-switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to a utterance in another language such as “Right, Good, Sorry”, etc.<sup>20</sup>

*Example:*

- Meri : Jel, kamu beneran ikut jalan-jalan ke Bali, *right?*  
(Jel, you follow trip to Bali, right?)
- Jella : *Sorry* Mer, aku sepertinya tidak jadi ikut karena ada kendala.  
(Sorry Mer, I think I do not follow the trip because I have constraint)
- Meri : *Really*, kalok gitu Aku juga gak ikutlah.  
(Really, if you do not follow the trip, I will not follow it too)
- Jella : *No*, kamu harus ikut jangan pedulikan tentangaku.  
(No, you have to follow the trip, you do not need to be care about me)

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<sup>20</sup> Nana Yuliana, Amelia Rosa, and Luziana Pininto Sarwendah, “Code Mixing And Code-Switching Of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study”. *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol. 9, No. 1, May 2015, p. 48

The example of the conversation above talks about trip to Bali. The first speaker asks to the second speaker that she wants to follow the trip or not, but the second speaker says that she cannot join because there is obstacles that make her cannot join the trip. Because the second speaker does not join, the first speaker also does not want to follow, but the second speaker talk the first speaker that she has to follow the trip. From the conversation, it shows that the speakers use tag switching in their utterance such as right, sorry, really, and no. They do tag switching in the beginning of their utterance and in the end of their utterance.

There are some Authors who defined that there are four types of code switching other than the types of code switching above that is intra word code switching. The Researcher does not put the explanation intra word of switching in the part of types of code mixing because intra word is more referred to code mixing.

#### **b. Code Mixing**

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

There are many adepts who define about the explanation of code mixing. Mujiono and his friends view that code mixing is strategy of communicative in bilingual groups where colonies are able to speak using two languages as long as doing conversation.<sup>21</sup> Saputra in Wulandari adds that code mixing is the use more than a language which speakers or writers mix two codes or more languages in discourse.<sup>22</sup>

In addition, according to Nababan in Yuliana that code mixing is the change of the language during interaction within the same expression or in the equal of spoken or written text.<sup>23</sup> Meanwhile, Jendra in Sumarsih argues that code mixing is a mixture of two or more languages with different combinations but still in the same clause.<sup>24</sup>

Through several definition about code mixing which delivered by experts above, it can be concluded that code mixing is the ability of someone who can mix the language over doing interaction to each other, yet their conversation is still in the same situation it is just their language which they change. In other hand, there are some factors which are influenced people mix their language, such as the background of their education, social, culture, economic, environment, and etcetera.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Mujiono, Rahayu Wilujeng and Muhammad Suharto, "Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC)". *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 2017, p. 5

<sup>22</sup> Santika Wulandari, "Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's *Manusia Setengah Salmon*". *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, Vol. 6, No. 1, March 2016, p. 72

<sup>23</sup> Nana Yuliana, Amelia Rosa, and Luziana Pininto Sarwendah, *Loc. Cit.*

<sup>24</sup> Sumarsih, Masitowani Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, and Dedi Sanjaya, *Loc. Cit.*

<sup>25</sup> Santika Wulandari, *Op. Cit.* p. 72-73

### 1) Types of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

#### a) Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written, for instance Indonesia - English:

A : Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss. Isti.  
(Tomorrow I will face final examination it is Miss Isti's subject)

B : Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*, supaya nilai kamu bagus.  
(Ehmm. You should study hard in order your score will be good)

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English.

The speaker A says "Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss Isti" and the speaker B replies "Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*". So, the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

#### b) Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example Indonesia - English.

Sobari :Wahyu, kamu sudah *menge-save* nomer Whatsapp Saya belum?



(Wahyu, have you saved my whatsapp number?)

Wahyu: Belum Sobari, kamu juga belum *nge-follow* Instagram Saya.  
(Not yet Sobari, You do not follow my Instagram yet too)

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word “*save*” with “*menge*” and the second speaker says “*nge-follow*” whereas it should be “*follow*” . So, it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intra-lexical code mixing.

c) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure.<sup>26</sup> For example, the word of “hello” is said “halo” or the word “television” is said “televisi”. This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, she still looks like speak in English, because her pronunciation when speak in Indonesian language is a bit same with English pronunciation.

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<sup>26</sup> Charlotte Hoffman, *An Introduction to Bilingualism* (New York: Roudledge Tailor and Francis Group, 1991), p. 112

Meanwhile, Suwito in his book divides two types of code mixing: inner code mixing and outer code mixing.<sup>27</sup>

a) Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing is mixing the language with their nature language. Usually it happens in Indonesia, because Indonesia has many traditional languages in every region. So, they mix the Indonesian language with their region language by inserting the elements of their own language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

*Example:*

Yogi : Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?  
(Len, you like Bintang, Don't you?)

Lena : Enggak lah, *Maneh ulah* fitnah Saya!  
(No, you don't insult me!)

Based on the example of the conversation, the speakers mix the Indonesian language with their region language that is Sundanese. The first speaker said to the second speaker that "Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?" the first speaker said "*bogoh*" and "*nyak*", these words identify as the region language from West Java and the meaning of these words in Indonesian language: "*bogoh*" is "*suka*" and "*nyak*" is "*ya*".

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<sup>27</sup> Suwito, *Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik Teori dan Problema* (Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret, 1983), p. 76

b) Outer code mixing

Outer code mixing is mixing the language that comes from foreign language. It means, the speakers mix their nation language with foreign language. English is common foreign language that many people mix their nation language with English.

*Example:*

April : Dan, *yesterday* Saya baru beli *a new bag*, harganya mahal pasti kamu gak sanggup belinya.

(Dan, yesterday I just bought a new bag, the prize is expensive and you will not be able to buy it)

Dandy : Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*? Gak kamu pakek?

(Really, then where is your a new bag? Don't you wear it?)

April : *I am lazy* untuk makeknya takutnya kamu *jealous* lagi sama Saya.

(I am lazy to wear it I am scared if you are jealous of me)

From the example of the conversation that there are two speakers from Indonesia, and they talk about a new bag. The first speaker changed his language when he said “yesterday” and “a new bag”, he mixed his nation language with foreign language. Same as the first speaker, the second speaker also mixed the Indonesian language with English language, he said “Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*”. So, it can be said that the type of code mixing from that conversation is outer code mixing, because they mix their national language with foreign language.

In addition, according to Muysken there are three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Here the explanation:

a) Insertion

Insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in the conversation both oral and written. Commonly, people are using code mixing with this type because they do not know the meaning of the word in their national language so that why they mix it with foreign language.

*Example:*

Kris : Agung, kamu pasti *shock* denger kabar ini!  
(Agung, you definitely shock to hear this news!)

Agung : Kabar apa Kris? *Hoax* apa enggak?  
(What kind of the news) is it hoax or not?)

From the example of the conversation, the speakers are dominant to use Indonesian language and they insert in the middle of their utterance with English word. They insert the word of shock and hoax. By identifying the example of the conversation above, it can clarified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation is the type of insertion code mixing.

### b) Alternation

Alternation occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase. For

*Example:*

Putra : Den, kamu sudah mengerjakan *your home work* belum?  
(Den, have you done your home work?)

Deni : Belom Put, kemaren Aku *a little bit busy* sama perlombaan buat pramuka.  
(Not yet put, yesterday I was a little bit busy with my scout competition.)

The conversation above is talking about the home work. The first speaker asked to the second speaker that he had done his home work by using Indonesian language but the first speaker mixed Indonesian language with English language in his utterance by saying *your home work*. Then, the second speaker responded to the question of the first speaker by replying “Belom Put, kemaren Aku *a little bit busy* sama perlombaan buat pramuka”. From the responding of the second speaker, he mixed Indonesian language with English, the English word which identify as mixing the language is “*a little bit busy*” The code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker included in type of alternation code mixing because they mixed in phrase.

### c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means, when the speaker speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like foreign language. For instance, Indonesian official language has some dialect with English word. Usually, it happens in spoken form.<sup>28</sup> Here the example of the conversation:

Rezal : Ki, kamu lama sekali mengangkat *telephone* Saya, kamu lagi sibuk?

(Ki, you are very long to accept my telephone, are you still busy?)

Riki : Maaf Zal, Saya lagi ngerjain tugas di *computer* danti dak *focus* ke hp.

(Sorry Zal, I am doing my task on computer and I do not focus to my phone)

The example of the conversation shows that between the first speaker and second speaker did congruent lexicalization, because the words which identify as congruent lexicalization appear in their conversation such as *telephone*, *komputer* and *fokus*. Those words are identified as congruent lexicalization.

In analyzing the Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel, the Researcher looked for the types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory. Basically, three of them are same and every theory has difference purpose to identify the word which indicates as code mixing. Many of

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<sup>28</sup> Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech A Typology of Code Mixing* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 3

sociolinguists who define about the types of code mixing, the researcher just propose three experts because it has already represented all the theory that support about the types of code mixing.

## 2) Levels of Code Mixing

Suwito defines that there are differentiation levels of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. To divide every level of code mixings in order to be easier to understand, here the explanation written bellow in the table.

**Table 1**  
**The Levels of Code Mixing**

NO	Levels of Code Mixing	Definition of Code Mixing	Example of Code Mixing
1	Word level	Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.	“ <i>aku bawa something buat kamu</i> ”
2	Phrase level	Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb.	“ <i>tolong sih, bersihin white board nya</i> ”
3	Baster level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English	“ <i>Saya tidak mengerti cara men-download video di YouTube</i> ”



		and the words in English get addition of Indonesian affixation.	
4	Repetition word or Reduplication word level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	“ <i>Saya pikir ini fine-fine saja, tidak ada masalah</i> ”
5	Idiom level	Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning.	“ <i>eh, seriusan Raisa itu bukan your cup of tea</i> ”
6	Clause level	Clause is a group of word that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentence. There are two kind of clause, such as independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. While, dependent clause is a clause that	“ <i>hari ini, hari yang teristimewa buat aku, karena I get a new car</i> ”

		cannot stand alone as clause, they need another independent clause to make it perfect.	
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*Source: Adapted from Suwito.<sup>29</sup>*

Through the previous explanation about types and levels of code mixing, the distinction between both of them: Types of code mixing is more general rather than levels of code mixing. It means, levels of code mixing explain one by one categories of word that include in code mixing.

#### **D. Video**

In recent years, the use of video in teaching learning process is one of the ways to make the condition of class room more interesting and enjoyable. There are many videos which related with the material of learning. The teachers can use the video as media to teach their students. In applying video during teaching and learning process, the students will get impression on the material that delivered. The pupils can also concentrate in detail on visual clues to meaning such as facial expression, dress, gesture, posture and on details of the environment. Even without hearing the language spoken clues to meaning can be picked up from the vision alone.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Suwito, *Op. Cit.*, p. 78-80

<sup>30</sup> Dr. Ismail Cakir, "The Use Of Video As An Audio-Visual Material In Foreign Language Teaching Classroom", *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, Vol. 5 Issue 4, October 2006, p. 68

By growing of technology, many people share video in their social media. One of the media is YouTube. YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video. Because of YouTube and similar media venues, video performance and education have been changing.<sup>31</sup> Many videos on YouTube which can give the beneficial for the viewer including education filed. The students can access YouTube with easy way, they only need mobile phone or computer to access YouTube. On YouTube video, the students can get a lot of knowledge. They can get new inspiration from watching YouTube. In applying YouTube in education filed is one of the alternative ways to make the atmosphere of the students to be fascinating.

#### **E. About Atta Halilintar**

Muhammad Attamimi Halilintar or more known as Atta Halilintar was born in Riau on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1994. Atta Halilintar is the eldest son of the eleven brothers. Atta is known as the famous YouTuber in Indonesia by the largest number of subscriber in Southeast Asia.

Atta started making video and uploaded to YouTube about 6-7 years ago, but at that time he had not yet pursued being a YouTuber. He really became a YouTuber about 3 years ago. The first video uploaded to YouTube on September 20, 2016. At that time, the video was taken in Bandar Lampung. The video showed the funeral process of a grandmother from Atta Halilintar.

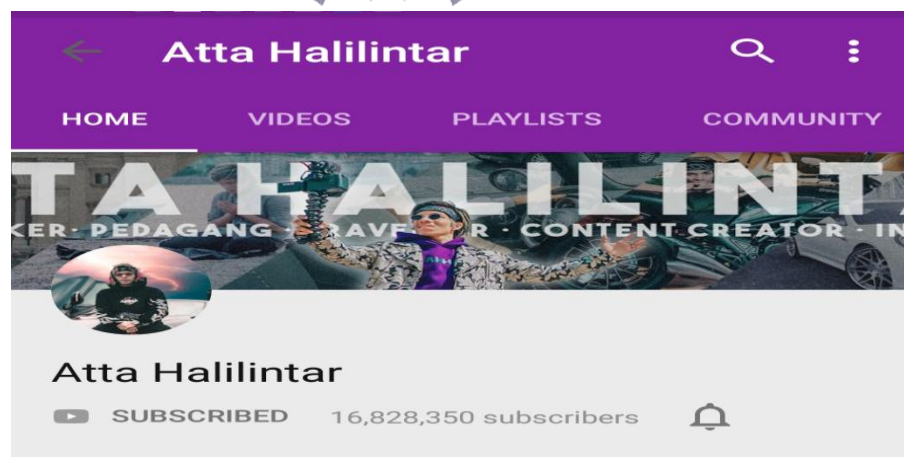
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<sup>31</sup> Christopher Cayari,” The YouTube Effect: How YouTube Has Provided New Ways to Consume, Create, and Share Music” *International Journal of Education & The Arts*, Vol. 12, No. 6, July 8, 2011, p. 2

By pursuing being a YouTuber, in a year Atta Halilintar almost upload his video on YouTube about 500 videos and every contents of the video is different. The videos uploaded on Atta's YouTube channel are not only for funny, but also there is a message conveyed by Atta. He gives a lot of motivation in uploading each video. He advises Indonesian young people to be always enthusiastic in reaching their dreams.

With the highest number of subscriber in Southeast Asia, Atta has the title as the king of YouTuber in Indonesia. When Atta reached 10 million subscribers he built a mosque with his own money. With his success as YouTuber and young entrepreneur, Atta is a role model of Indonesian youth who has been successful at a young age. Lots of young people who are motivated want to be like Atta Halilintar successfully at a young age.

Here is the picture of Atta's YouTube channel.



*Picture 1. Atta Halilintar's YouTube Channel*

From the figure 1, it can be seen that Atta reaches more than sixteen million subscribers and it will increase every day. The picture was taken on March 24, 2019. Atta is the first guy in Indonesia and Southeast Asia who got Diamond from YouTube because He could reach 10 million subscribers.



Picture 2. The Atta's video

From the figure 2, it is one of the Atta's video on his YouTube channel. That video is one of the largest viewers, like, and dislike. The title of the video is "BELI HP 1 MILIAR CASH! Bukan Click Bait. Untuk apa ya? Nonton dulu sebelum Komen". The video was published on April 20, 2018 with viewers 15,138,269, 358K for like, and 30K for dislike. The video tells about Atta wanted to buy mobile phone of one billion rupiah because he wanted to build AHHA CELLULAR. He bought the many cell phone in Battam and he would build the AHHA CELLULAR in Jakarta.

From the explanation of the video, the Researcher took Atta's video to be analyzed. The Researcher looked for the types and levels of code mixing in the Atta's video. The Researcher was choosing this video because the video is one of

the largest viewers and contains many words in English in Atta's utterance that indicate as code mixing.



### CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the Researcher employed descriptive qualitative research because in this research the observer collected the data, made an analysis, and made a conclusion. Moleong stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data where the available data is obtained through written or oral words from people and their behavior, then from the results of the data collected will be examined.<sup>1</sup> In other words, Qualitative analysis stresses the degree of the information acquired by Researchers. The deeper and careful knowledge are gotten, the higher the standard of the analysis which conducted by Researchers.

According to Lincoln, qualitative research is described as interesting research because Researchers make it possible to explore more detailed topics where data or information is obtained through a Research worker just in case studies, anthropology work, interviews, and so on.<sup>2</sup>

Then, Denzim and Lincoln in Mertens add:

Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study; personal experience; introspection; life story; interview; artifacts; cultural texts and productions; observational,

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<sup>1</sup> Muhammad, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2014), p. 30

<sup>2</sup> Choirotun Nisa, "An Analysis Of Code Switching In 'Supernova: Ksatria, Putri Dan Bintang Jatuh' Novel By Dewi Lestari". *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol. 4, No. 2, December 2014, p. 202



historical, interactional, and visual texts—that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals’ lives.<sup>3</sup>

The explanation about qualitative according to Denzin and Lincoln, it can be concluded that qualitative is getting the data from various aspects which related with the data are obtained through research that conducted by Researchers themselves. The key words which are correlated with qualitative ways embrace complexness, contextual, exploration, discovery, and inductive logic<sup>4</sup>.

## **B. Data and Source of Data**

Data is the most important in the research, because without any data the research cannot be conducted. According to Emzir in Djamal, data involve anything which is written and found by Researchers in a study, the data are including interview transcript, note of observation’s result, diary and document.<sup>5</sup> In this research, the data was obtained from Atta Halilintar’s video YouTube channel. The Researcher looked for the types and levels of code mixing that appears in Atta Halilintar’s utterance. There is a video which the Researcher analyzed to look for the types and levels of code mixing. The Researcher applied a descriptive text as the data. The Researcher employed a descriptive text as the data because after finding the data, the Researcher explained it.

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<sup>3</sup> Donna M. Mertens, *Research and Evaluation in Education and Psychology* (3th ed) (United States of America: SAGE Publications Inc, 2010) p. 225

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 225

<sup>5</sup> M. Djamal, *Paradigma Penelitian Kualitatif: Eddisi Revisi*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2015), p. 63

### C. Research Instrument

According to Djunaidi and Almanshur that in qualitative research uses the human research. It means, the instrument of the research is the Researchers themselves.<sup>6</sup> Hence, the Researchers should be validated by themselves about their ability in doing inquisition. So, in this study the Researcher was the main instrument, yet to make the Researcher easier in conducting the research, the Researcher needed supporting instruments such as book, pen, mobile phone, digital dictionary, and laptop.

### D. Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, documentation method was used to collect the data. Documentation method is a recording of event which already happened in the past. There are three types in documentation method such as written document (including diary, life history, biography, etc), picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on).<sup>7</sup>

Through the interpretation about documentation method, it can be concluded that documentation method is taking the data from written document, picture document, and art works document. Every datum which taken by using documentation method has different ways. This research employed documentation method because the data source which was taken from Atta's video YouTube

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<sup>6</sup> M. Djunaidi Ghony and Fauzan Almanshur, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2009), p. 95

<sup>7</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), p. 204

channel. The video was used to take Atta's utterance and the other people on the video which contains as code mixing.

In collecting the data, there are some steps that had done by Researcher, as follow:

1. First, the Researcher watched the video in many times;
2. Then, the Researcher typed the transcript of the utterance on the video;
3. Next, the Researcher identified the code mixing by reading the transcript;
4. The Researcher made group of the data that had identified; and,
5. Last, the Researcher classified the data based on the form the types and levels of code mixing.

#### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

In the technique of data analysis, the Researcher applied content analysis. Because, the Researcher was not only collecting the data but he also analyzed the data to get the research's result. According to Leedy and Ormrod that a content analysis could be an elaborated and systematic examination of the contents of a specific body of fabric for the aim of distinguishing patterns, themes, or biases. Content analysis is usually performed on styles of human communication, as well as books, newspapers, personal journals, official document, film, television, art, music, videotapes of human interactions, transcript of voice communication, and

net journal and bulletin board entries.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, the Researcher used content analysis in the technique of data analysis because the Researcher analyzed the video and read the transcript that Researcher had written.

In this study, there were some steps that Researcher had done in analyzing the data, as follow:

1. Steps in types of code mixing

a. First, The Researcher analyzed the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing the Researcher used Hoffman's theory such as intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, in the levels of code mixing, the Researcher used Suwito's theory such as word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom and clause;

b. Second, the Researcher made a table to be classified every type and level of code mixing that appears on the video;

c. Then, after the Researcher analyzed the type and level of code mixing that appear on the video, the Researcher used Sudijono's formula to count the number of types and levels of code mixing;

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

*Note:*

P= Percentage

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<sup>8</sup> Paul D. Leedy and Jeanne Elis Ormrod, *Practical Research Planning and Design (11<sup>th</sup> ed)*, (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2015), p. 275

F= Frequency

N= Number of cases<sup>9</sup>

- d. Next, the Researcher concluded the highest types and level of code mixing on the video; and,
- e. Last, the Researcher explained about the types and levels of code mixing which appear on video.

To make the classification of data analysis, the Researcher developed a coding system to each datum. Code is to reduce the data into symbol that represent it.<sup>10</sup> Code can be word or phrase used to identify and outline Researchers sentence, paragraphs, or block of text.<sup>11</sup> The Researcher made a code for types and levels of code mixing. The following is the data coding:

#### 1. Types of code mixing

- a. The alphabetic capital letters was employed to classify the types of code mixing. It is presented as follows:

ISCM : Intra-sentential Code Mixing

ILCM : Intra-lexical Code Mixing

ICP : Involving Change of Pronunciation

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<sup>9</sup> Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), p. 43

<sup>10</sup> Bambang Rustanto, *Penelitian Kualitatif: Pekerjaan Sosial*. (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2015), p. 73

<sup>11</sup> Bambang Rustanto, *Loc.Cit.*, p. 73

## 2. Levels of code mixing

- a. The alphabetic capital letters was employed to classify the levels of code mixing. It is presented as follows:

WLCM : Word Level of Code Mixing

PLCM : Phrase Level of Code Mixing

BLCM : Baster Level of Code Mixing

RWCM : Repetition Level of Code Mixing

ILCM : Idiom Level of Code Mixing

CLCM : Clause Level of Code Mixing

## 3. The Researcher made table to classify the data

*Example:*

In the table of the data in the types and levels of code mixing, the Researcher made into one table, in order to make the data classification are easy to understand. In the types of code mixing, the Researcher divided the types of intra-sentential of code mixing into, word, phrase, and sentence. And in the types of intra-lexical of code mixing, the Researcher divided into prefix and suffix. The table is written on the next page:

**Table 2**  
**The Example the data finding in the Types and Levels of Code Mixing**

[illegible]



## F. Validity of The Data

The validity of the data is needed in qualitative research. The use of validity in qualitative research is to define as the degree of confidence in the data from the study conducted by Researcher and it can help the Researcher to check the data analysis in order to reduce the Researcher's biases and prejudices. In this research, the Researcher will apply triangulation technique to support the validity of the data. Triangulation is a technique that utilizes data validity checking something else.<sup>12</sup> According to Martens, triangulation includes checking info that has been collected from completely different sources or strategies for consistency of proof across sources of data. For example, multiple strategies like interviews, observation, and documentation is used, and data is wanted from multiple sources exploitation a similar methodology.<sup>13</sup>

In addition, Denzin and Lincoln propose that triangulation technique is divided into four types: data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological triangulation. To make these types of triangulation clear, here the explanation of them:

### 1. Triangulation data

In triangulation of data comprises in various sources of data are collected. The variety of sources can refer to time, space, and person.

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<sup>12</sup> M. Djunaidi Ghony and Fauzan Almanshur, *Op. Cit.* p. 322

<sup>13</sup> Donna M. Mertens, *Op. Cit.* p. 258

## 2. Investigator triangulation

In investigator triangulation involves multiple Researchers in an investigation to check the same data. This type of triangulation helps to moderate and understand the observer's prejudice. As the example, two or more Researcher might analyze the open response question of questionnaire, then they will make conclusion based on the data from what they were got.

## 3. Theory of triangulation

Triangulation theory involves using more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon. For instance, in analyzing the error analysis to the point of view is by interviewing.

## 4. Methodological triangulation

In this type of triangulation, it involves using more than one option to gather data. As the example, in collecting the data by using different methods, the Researcher can use interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documents.<sup>14</sup>

Based on the explanation above, triangulation is the way to check the validity of the data and give a proof about the data validation. In this study, the Researcher used the type of triangulation data to check the validation of the data. The source of data referred to the types and levels of code mixing. In checking the data, the Researcher asked expert to check the data that have

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<sup>14</sup> Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln, *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2009), p. 271

been collected by Researcher. It is because, to reduce the Researcher bias or prejudice.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Finding

In this chapter, the Researcher classified the data based on the types and levels of code mixing. The data were gotten from two videos on Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel. The Researcher found code mixings in its various types and levels. For the types of code mixing that found in the video, the Researcher analyzed by using Hoffman's theory such as intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-lexical of code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, for the levels of code mixing the researcher used Suwito's theory. The levels that argued by Suwito such as word, phrase, baster, reduplication/repetition word, idiom, and clause.

After the process of data reduction, the whole data of English-Indonesia code mixings that are found by the Researcher in the video of Atta Halilintar's video YouTube channel are 32 data for the types of code mixing and 32 data also in the levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing in the first video are classified into intra-sentential of code mixing is 30 data, intra-lexical of code mixing is 2 data, and involving a change of pronunciation has no data. While, in the levels of code mixing in the video, the classification of code mixing word level is 18 data, phrase level is 8 data, baster level is 2 data, repetition word and idiom level has no data, and clause level is 4 data.

## 1. The Types and Levels of Code Mixing

Researcher classified the data about the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, the Researcher used Hoffman's theory which are divided into three, they are: intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-lexical of code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

The first, intra-sentential of code mixing is the code mixing that happens within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. The second, intra-lexical of code mixing is the code mixing which is done by people when they put the official language affixation in foreign language in their utterance. The last is involving a change of pronunciation. This type occurs at the phonological level.

Meanwhile, to classify the data in the levels of code mixing, the Researcher employed Suwito's theory which is divided into six levels such as word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word, idiom level, and the last is clause level.

As the explanation in chapter three, the Researcher made code in every type and level of code mixing. The codes are written bellow:

### 1) Code in the types of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory

ISCM : Intra-sentential of Code Mixing

ILCM : Intra-lexical of Code Mixing

ICP : Involving a Change of Pronunciation

2) Code in the levels of code mixing based on Suwito's theory

WLCM : Word Level of Code Mixing

PLCM : Phrase Level of Code Mixing

BLCM : Baster Level of Code Mixing

RWCM : Repetition Word of Code Mixing

ILCM : Idiom Level of Code Mixing

CLCM : Clause Level of Code Mixing

The classification the data of the types and levels of code mixing are written in the table bellow:

**Table 3**  
**Finding the data in the Types and Levels of Code Mixing**

No	Finding	Time	Types of Code Mixing						Levels of Code Mixing					
			ISCM			ILCM		ICP	WL CM	PLC M	BLC M	RW CM	ILC M	CL CM
			Word	Phrase	Sentence	Prefix	Suffix							
1	Kalau kamu melewati vlog hari ini, ini sayang banget gaes, bener-bener sayang, karena <i>oh my God</i>	00:21 seconds		√						√				
2	Pokoknya ini bener-bener <i>fantastic idea bro</i>	00:25 seconds		√						√				
3	Gua <i>excited</i> banget gaes.	00:34 seconds	√						√					
4	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi <i>ngeplaning</i> untuk plan kali ini.	00:44 seconds				√					√			

5	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk <b>plan</b> kali ini.	00:44 seconds	√						√					
6	<b>Alright</b> , gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus	01:09 minutes	√						√					
7	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <b>lunch</b> , sebelum ada surprise buat kamu semua dan surprise buat aku juga gaes	01:11 minutes	√						√					
8	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu lunch , sebelum ada <b>surprise</b> buat kamu semua dan <b>surprise</b> buat aku juga gaes	01:12 – 01:14 minutes	√						√					
9	Kalian semua akan menjadi bukti bersejarah dalam kehidupan vlog Atta Halilintar dan kehidupan aku, A-Team kita tersolid di dunia. hastag A-Team tersolid di dunia ey hashtag A-Team bersatu ey. <b>Let's go to the lunch</b> ey	01:34 - 01:35 minutes											√	
10	<b>Alright</b> gaes, kita mau makan padang	01:38 minutes	√						√					
11	<b>Alright</b> gaes, okay gua udah makan	01:59 minutes	√						√					
12	Nah ini adalah <b>surprise</b> vlog banget.	02:03 minutes	√						√					
13	Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphone geas, <b>Oh my God</b>	03:11 minutes		√						√				
14	Ini <b>excited</b> banget karena dengan gue yang sekarang, gue inget jaman gue dulu waktu gue sering cod sering ketemuan sama orang jualan handphone.	03:11 minutes	√						√					
15	<b>So</b> , ini saatnya gaes	03:26 minutes	√						√					



16	Pokoknya untuk A-Team semuanya pasti semua orang butuh handphone pasti semua orang perlu handphone. So ini saatnya gaes. <b><i>This is the time bro.</i></b> jadi ini gue bener-bener udah ngeliat semua rekening, gua akan turas-turas tabungan gaes, untuk modalin usaha handphone Ahha cellular ini.	03:27 – 03:29 minutes			√									√
17	<b><i>Alright</i></b> gaes, kita sudah sampai. Ini salah satu pusat penjualan handphone paling terkenal di batam dan seantero negeri ya.	03:39 minutes	√						√					
18	Kita lihat <b><i>big deal</i></b> akan terjadi	03:47 – 03:48 minutes		√						√				
19	Ini salah satu entrepreneur zaman <b><i>now</i></b> itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.	04:44 minutes	√						√					
20	Jadi ini kita ada <b><i>deal special</i></b> nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes.	04:53 minutes		√						√				
21	Untuk Ahha saya akan <b><i>support full.</i></b> Iya karena kita yakin ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.	05:13 – 05:14 minutes		√						√				
22	Ini mantap banget gaes, kita udah liat I phone x nya, gokil banget, produknya keren , baru banget dan <b><i>high quality product</i></b>	07:39 – 07:41 minutes		√						√				
23	Warna <b><i>red</i></b> pertama kali dan saya belum sama sekali liat.	07:55 minutes	√							√				
24	Ini langsung <b><i>owner</i></b> ahha cellular yang	07:57	√							√				

	pertama kali lihat di Indonesia	minutes												
25	<i>So</i> , ditunggu aja di @ahhacellular kita akan buat cabang pertama di Jakarta dan putra siregar yang menginspirasi ini juga bakal ikut ke sana, karena sudah sepakat jadi rekan bisnis kita yang luar biasa, dan pokoknya ditunggu aja ya gaes ya.	10:20 minutes	√						√					
26	Okay ya semuanya, <b>Thank you</b> dahh	12:22 minutes		√						√				
27	Karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. <b>Let's go.</b>	12:56 minutes			√									√
28	<b>Alright</b> gaes, ya begitulan tadi untuk hari ini. Gokil dan seru-seru banget.	13:07 minutes	√						√					
29	<i>So</i> , ini bakal sangat gokil bisnis baru ahha cellular.	13:44 minutes	√						√					
30	Dan semoga duit yang di <i>investkan</i> ke handphone cepet laku aja handphone-handphonenya pokonya lah ya gitulah.	13:51 minutes					√				√			
31	Okay gaes <b>thank you for watching this video.</b> Ambil aja hikmahnya jangan ambil buruknya, ambil segi positifnya jangan segi negatifnya.	13:55 – 13:56 minutes			√									√
32	Sampai jumpa di video selanjutnya, <b>peace.</b>	14:15 minutes	√						√					

Through the data in the table 3, the Researcher counted the data and got the percentage of the data by using Sudijono's formula. The percentage of the data based on the types and levels of code mixing.

**Table 3.1**  
**The percentage of Types of Code Mixing in the Video**

No	Types of Code Mixing	Percentage
1	Intra-sentential of code mixing	93.75%
2	Intra-lexical of code mixing	6.25%
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	0
<b>Total</b>		100%

From the result of the analyzing by using Hoffman's theory in classifying the types of code mixing and after counting the percentage by using formula that proposed by Sudijono, the Researcher concludes that the most types of code mixing happens in the video is intra-sentential of code mixing, the second types is intra-lexical of code mixing and the last percentage is involving a change of pronunciation. The mixing data of each type can be seen from the classification of the data bellow:

**Table 3.2**  
**The Classification of the Data in the Types of Code Mixing**

No	Types of code mixing	
	ISCM (Intra-sentential of Code Mixing)	
	Data	Word
1	Gua <i>excited</i> banget gaes	
2	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk <i>plan</i> kali ini.	
3	<i>Alright</i> , gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus	

4	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <b>lunch</b> , sebelum ada surprise buat kamu semua dan surprise buat aku juga gaes	
5	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu lunch , sebelum ada <b>surprise</b> buat kamu semua dan <b>surprise</b> buat aku juga gaes	
6	<b>Alrigh</b> gaes, kita mau makan padang	
7	<b>Alright</b> gaes, okay gua udah makan	
8	Nah ini adalah <b>surprise</b> vlog banget.	
9	Ini <b>excited</b> banget karena dengan gue yang sekarang, gue inget jaman gue dulu waktu gue sering cod sering ketemuan sama orang jualan handphone.	
10	<b>So</b> , ini saatnya gaes	
11	<b>Alright</b> gaes, kita sudah sampai. Ini salah satu pusat penjualan handphone paling terkenal di batam dan seantero negeri ya.	
12	Ini salah satu entrepreneur zaman <b>now</b> itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.	
13	Warna <b>red</b> pertama kali dan saya belum sama sekali liat.	
14	Ini langsung <b>owner</b> ahha cellular yang pertama kali lihat di Indonesia	
15	<b>So</b> , ditunggu aja di @ahhacellular kita akan buat cabang pertama di Jakarta dan putra siregar yang menginspirasi ini juga bakal ikut ke sana, karaena sudah sepakat jadi rekan bisnis kita yang luar biasa, dan pokoknya ditunggua aja ya gaes ya.	
16	<b>Alright</b> gaes, ya begitulan tadi untuk hari ini. Gokil dan seru-seru banget.	
17	<b>So</b> , ini bakal sangat gokil bisnis baru ahha cellular.	
18	Sampai jumpa di video selanjutnya, <b>peace</b> .	
19	Kalau kamu melewatkan vlog hari ini, ini sayang banget gaes, bener-bener sayang, karena <b>oh my God</b>	Phrase
20	Pokoknya ini bener-bener <b>fantastic idea bro</b>	
21	Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphone geas, <b>Oh my God</b>	
22	Kita lihat <b>big deal</b> akan terjadi	
23	Jadi ini kita ada <b>deal special</b> nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes.	
24	Untuk Ahha saya akan <b>support full</b> . Iya karena kita yakin ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.	
25	Ini mantap banget gaes, kita udah liat I phone x nya, gokil banget, produknya keren , baru banget dan <b>high quality product</b>	
26	Okay ya semuanya, <b>Thank you</b> dahh	
27	Kalian semua akan menjadi bukti bersejarah dalam kehidupan vlog Atta Halilintar dan kehidupan aku, A-Team kita tersolid di dunia. hastag A-Team tersolid di dunia ey hashtag A-Team bersatu ey. <b>Let's go to the lunch</b> ey	Sentence

28	Pokoknya untuk A-Team semuanya pasti semua orang butuh handphone pasti semua orang perlu handphone. So ini saatnya gaes. <i>This is the time bro.</i> jadi ini gue bener-bener udah ngeliat semua rekening, gua akan turas-turas tabungan gaes, untuk modalin usaha handphone Ahha cellular ini.	
29	Karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. <i>Let's go.</i>	
30	Okay gaes <i>thank you for watching this video.</i> Ambil aja hikmahnya jangan ambil buruknya, ambil segi positifnya jangan segi negatifnya.	
<b>ILCM</b> <b>(Intra-lexical of Code Mixing)</b>		
31	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi <i>ngeplaning</i> untuk plan kali ini.	<b>Prefix</b>
32	Dan semoga duit yang di <i>investkan</i> ke handphone cepet laku aja handphone-handphonenya pokonya lah ya gitulah	<b>Suffix</b>
<b>ICP</b> <b>(Involving a Change of Pronunciation)</b>		
-	-	-

**Table 3.3**  
**The percentage of the Levels of Code Mixing in the Video**

No	The Levels of Code Mixing	Percentage
1	Word Level	56.25%
2	Phrase Level	25%
3	Baster Level	6.25%
4	Repetition Word	0
5	Idiom Level	0
6	Clause Level	12.5%
<b>Total</b>		100%

After analyzing the data and classifying the data in the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory, it can be seen from the result of the percentage in the levels of code mixing by using formula which is proposed by Sudijono that word level is the most dominant than other levels. In the

second position is the phrase level by following clause level, baster level and the lowest percentage is the idiom level and repetition word. The mixing data of each level can be seen from the classification of the data bellow:

**Table 3.4**  
**The Classification of the Data in the Levels of Code Mixing**

No	Levels of Code Mixing	
	Data	
1	Gua <i>excited</i> banget gaes	<b>Word Level</b>
2	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk <i>plan</i> kali ini.	
3	<i>Alright</i> , gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus	
4	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <i>lunch</i> , sebelum ada surprise buat kamu semua dan surprise buat aku juga gaes	
5	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu lunch, sebelum ada <i>surprise</i> buat kamu semua dan <i>surprise</i> buat aku juga gaes	
6	<i>Alrigh</i> gaes, kita mau makan padang	
7	<i>Alright</i> gaes, okay gua udah makan	
8	Nah ini adalah <i>surprise</i> vlog banget.	
9	Ini <i>excited</i> banget karena dengan gue yang sekarang, gue inget jaman gue dulu waktu gue sering cod sering ketemuan sama orang jualan handphone.	
10	<i>So</i> , ini saatnya gaes	
11	<i>Alright</i> gaes, kita sudah sampai. Ini salah satu pusat penjualan handphone paling terkenal di batam dan seantero negeri ya.	
12	Ini salah satu entrepreneur zaman <i>now</i> itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.	
13	Warna <i>red</i> pertama kali dan saya belum sama sekali liat.	
14	Ini langsung <i>owner</i> ahha cellular yang pertama kali lihat di Indonesia	
15	<i>So</i> , ditunggu aja di @ahhacellular kita akan buat cabang pertama di Jakarta dan putra siregar yang menginspirasi ini juga bakal ikut ke sana, karaena sudah sepakat jadi rekan bisnis kita yang luar biasa, dan pokoknya ditunggu aja ya gaes ya.	
16	<i>Alright</i> gaes, ya begitulan tadi untuk hari ini. Gokil dan seru-seru banget.	
17	<i>So</i> , ini bakal sangat gokil bisnis baru ahha cellular.	
18	Sampai jumpa di video selanjutnya, <i>peace</i> .	
19	Kalau kamu melewatkan vlog hari ini, ini sayang banget	<b>Phrase Level</b>

	gaes, bener-bener sayang, karena <i>oh my God</i>	
20	Pokoknya ini bener-bener <i>fantastic idea bro</i>	
21	Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphone geas, <i>Oh my God</i>	
22	Kita lihat <i>big deal</i> akan terjadi	
23	Jadi ini kita ada <i>deal special</i> nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes.	
24	Untuk Ahha saya akan <i>support full</i> . Iya karena kita yakin ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.	
25	Ini mantap banget gaes, kita udah liat I phone x nya, gokil banget, produknya keren , baru banget dan <i>high quality product</i>	Baster Level
26	Okay ya semuanya, <i>Thank you</i> dahh	
27	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi <i>ngeplaning</i> untuk plan kali ini.	
28	Dan semoga duit yang di <i>investkan</i> ke handphone cepet laku aja handphone-handphonenya pokonya lah ya gitulah	
-	Repetition Word	
-	Idiom Level	
29	Kalian semua akan menjadi bukti bersejarah dalam kehidupan vlog Atta Halilintar dan kehidupan aku, A-Team kita tersolid di dunia. hastag A-Team tersolid di dunia ey hashtag A-Team bersatu ey. <i>Let's go to the lunch</i> ey	Clause Level
30	Pokoknya untuk A-Team semuanya pasti semua orang butuh handphone pasti semua orang perlu handphone. So ini saatnya gaes. <i>This is the time bro</i> . jadi ini gue bener-bener udah ngeliat semua rekening, gua akan turas-turas tabungan gaes, untuk modalin usaha handphone Ahha cellular ini.	
31	Karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. <i>Let's go</i> .	
32	Okay gaes <i>thank you for watching this video</i> . Ambil aja hikmahnya jangan ambil buruknya, ambil segi postivenya jangan segi negativenya.	



## B. Discussion

### 1. Types of Code Mixing

Basen on the data classification in the types of code mixing in the table 3.2, it can be discussed:

#### a. Intra-sentential Code Mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in someone's utterance.

##### 1) Word

Word is the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. Word can be classified into some types such as verb, noun, adjective, and etc. Through the finding data in the video, the Researcher found 18 data in the word construction. The data which are indicated as words construction are divided into noun, adverb and adjective.

1. (1) *Gua **excited** banget gaes.*

“I am very excited gaes”

The utterance above came out in Atta's video at 00:34 minutes. The dominant language that he used is Indonesian language and Atta inserted an English word “**Excited**” in his utterance. In Indonesian language “**excited**” means “**gembira**”. Based on the theory about intra-sentential of code mixing, Atta did

code mixing in inter-sentential of code mixing, because he mixed his language in the sentence boundary. The word of **“excited”** appears in two times in Atta’s utterance. It can be seen from the table of classification. The datum number 9.

Beside the theory of Hoffman which argued that if a foreign word exists in someone’s utterance it can be said as the types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing, yet there is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone’s utterance, it can be said as “insertion”, this type is taken from Muysken. Muysken argues that insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in someone’s utterance.<sup>1</sup> So, it can be concluded that the word of “excited” according to Muysken is included in the types of code mixing in the type of insertion.

2. (2) *Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk **plan** kali ini.*

“Because, I really made planning for the plan this time”

In the video, the sentence above appeared in Atta’s utterance at 00:44 seconds. Atta was mixing the language from his official language which is Indonesian language. He inserted an English word **“plan”** in his utterance. Based on the theory of

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<sup>1</sup> Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech A Typology of Code Mixing* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 3

Hoffman, the mixing that made by Atta is included in the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

3. (3) **Alright**, gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus.

“Alright, I want to eat first gaes, always following me”

In his video, Atta said the word of “**Alright**” in five times. Yet, from the datum above, the Researcher takes the example from minutes to 01:09. Those words are classified as the types of code mixing in the Intra-sentential of code mixing, because it is related with the deffinition of intra-sentential of code mixing that someone does language mixing in the form of word, phrase anf in the sentence boundary. So, “**Alright**” is included in the form of word, hence it is classified as intra-sentential of code mixing. Based on the Researcher analysis the word of “**Alright**” happened in Atta’s utterance when he wanted to started in making video.

## 2) Phrase

A phrase is a set of words that are meaningful and up patterned.<sup>2</sup> In finding the data in the video, the Researcher found 8 data which are indicated as phrase. Here, the Researcher took some samples that are discussed:

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<sup>2</sup> Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown. *Op.Cit.*, p. 199

4. (20) *Pokoknya ini benar-bener **fantastic idea** bro*

“Principally this is really fantastic idea bro”

The utterance above appeared in the video at 00:25 seconds. Atta inserted the foreign language that is English in his first language which is Indonesian language. He said “**fantastic idea**” in the middle of his utterance. The mixing is classified as intra-sentential code mixing because the English words in the form of phrase. So, based on the explanation about intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing above is included in the type of intra-sentential of code mixing.

5. (21) *Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphone geas, **Oh my God***

“I will make a store to sale mobile phone again guys, oh my God”

The mixing which done by Atta in his utterance is in the form of phrase. He said “**oh my God**” at 03:11 minutes. Atta inserted the English words in his dominant language which is Indonesian language. From the mixing that Atta did, it can be conclude that “**oh my God**” can be classified as intra-sentential of code mixing because that statement includes in the sentence boundary.

6. (22) *Kita lihat **big deal** akan terjadi*

“We will see the big deal is going to be happened”

Based on the datum above, it can be seen that in the middle of Atta’s utterance, he inserted foreign words in his dominant language. Atta said “**big deal**” at 07:14 minutes in his video. In the types of code mixing, the mixing that done by Atta it includes in the Intra-sentential of code mixing because the mixing is in the form of phrase. The phrase of **big deal** appeared on Atta’s utterance when he spoke to his new friend from Batam (Indonesia).

In the Muysken’s theory, the code mixing that was done by Atta, based on the datum number four it is said as “alternation”. Alternation is the types of code mixing which occur in someone’s utterance in the form of phrase.

3) Sentence

A sentence is a perfect set of words, structurally minimal S + V patterns and terminating with end marks.<sup>3</sup> In classifying the types of intra-sentential of code mixing in sentence, the Researcher found 4 data which are classified as sentence. Yet, in the data there are some clauses which Researcher found. Nevertheless, clause is included in the sentence, so that is why the Researcher put clause in the part of sentence. The Researcher discussed some data in the

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 189

types of code mixing in intra-sentential of code mixing, exactly in the sentence form.

7. (27) *Kalian semua akan menjadi bukti bersejarah dalam kehidupan vlog Atta Halilintar dan kehidupan aku, A-Team kita tersolid di dunia. hastag A-Team tersolid di dunia ey hashtag A-Team bersatu ey. **Let's go to the lunch** ey.*

“You will be witness in the life of Atta Halilintar vlog and in my life. We are A-Team the most solid in the world, ey hash tag A-Team united ey. Let's go to the lunch ey”

The mixing above came out in the video at 01:34-01:35 minutes. It can be seen from the datum 27 that Atta inserted “**Let's go to the lunch**” in his utterance. Atta mixed his official language with foreign language that is English. The code mixing that Atta did is included in the types of intra-sentential of code mixing, because the language mixing in the form of sentence.

8. (28) *Pokoknya untuk A-Team semuanya pasti semua orang butuh handphone pasti semua orang perlu handphone. So ini saatnya gaes. **This is the time bro.** jadi ini gue bener-bener udah ngeliat semua rekening, gua akan*

*turas-turas tabungan gaes, untuk modalin usaha handphone Ahha cellular ini.*

“Basically, for all members of A-Team and all the people must need mobile phone. So, this is the time guys. This is the time bro. At that time, I had seen all my bank account. I was going to spend my savings guys to fund my mobile phone business in Ahha cellular”

The utterance “*This is the time bro*” turned up in Atta’s utterance at 03:27 – 03:29 minutes. He mixed his official language with foreign language it is English. The mixing that he did actually in the complete sentence because there is subject, verb, and predicate. So, in the types of code mixing, it includes in intra-sentential of code mixing, since the utterance that is classified as intra-sentential of code mixing in the sentence boundary.

#### **b. Intra-lexical of Code Mixing**

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in someone’s utterance when the speakers insert a word boundary in their utterance. To classify the data in the types of intra-lexical of code mixing, the Researcher divided into two such as prefix and suffix. It is because, intra-lexical occurs in someone utterance when He or She puts affixation into his or her utterance. Here the affixation is Indonesian affixation. There are



two kinds of affixation they are prefix and suffix, the explanation and the data finding are written on the next page:

### 1) Prefix

A prefix is a group of letters placed before the root of a word.<sup>4</sup> For the example is the word of **“Retell”**. Here the prefix is **“re”** and the original word is **“tell”** both of them if become a word will have different meaning. In Indonesian word the example is the word of **“membuka”**. The prefix is **“mem”** and the original word is **“buka”**. So, from the explanation about prefix, the Researcher found a datum which is indicated as inter-lexicial of code mixing in the affixation of prefix. Here, the Researcher took two data that are discussed:

9. (31) *Karena gua benar-bener dari tadi **ngeplaning** untuk plan kali ini.*

“Because, last time I was really prepare to make planning to this time”

The types of code mixing in the intra-lexical of code mixing based on the utterance above it can be seen that Atta gave the Indonesian affixation **“nge”** on the word of “planning”. It is included into baster affixation Indonesian prefix. The structure is **“nge** as prefix and **planning** as word” it becomes intra-lexical of

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 271

code mixing “*nge-planning*”. In Indonesian language, the meaning of “*nge-planning*” is “*ngerencanain*”, yet that meaning is not standard of Indonesian dictionary because based on Indonesian dictionary the meaning of “*nge-planning*” is “*merencanakan*”. The word of “*nge-planning*” is indicated as intra-lexical of code mixing, it appeared on Atta’s utterance at 00:44 seconds.

## 2) Suffix

A suffix is a group of letters placed after the root of a word.<sup>5</sup> In English word, the example is “*feeling*”, the suffix occurs after the original word “*feel*” and gets suffix “*ing*”. In Indonesian language, the example of the word is “*manusiawi*”, the original word is “*manusia*” and get Indonesian affixation of suffix “*wi*”. Based on the explanation about suffix, the Researcher found a datum which is indicated as in intra-lexical of code mixing in suffix, the datum is:

10. (32) *Dan semoga duit yang di investkan ke handphone cepet laku aja handphone-handphoneya pokonya lah ya gitulah.*

“And hopefully the money which is invested in mobile phone will be sold out quickly”

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<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 275

The datum 32 shows that there is a suffix “*kan*” in the word of “*invest*”. This is the mixing between an English word with Indonesian affixation which is suffix. The structure is “*invest* as word and *kan* as suffix” becomes intra-lexical of code mixing (*invest-kan*). In Indonesian language, *invest-kan* is similar with *invesment*. In Indonesia “*investkan*” means “*investasikan*”.

### c. Involving a change of Pronunciation

In the video exactly in Atta’s utterance, there is no datum which is classified as the types of code mixing in involving a change of pronunciation.

## 2. Levels of Code Mixing

Based on the classification of the data in the table 3.4 about the levels of code mixing, it can be discussed:

### a. Word Level

Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme. In the classification of the data in the word level, the Researcher found 18 data. Here, the Researcher took three data which are discussed:

11. (5) *Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu **lunch**, sebelum ada **surprise** buat kamu semua dan **surprise** buat aku juga gaes*

“We are going to go to take a lunch, before there is surprise for you and surprise for me too guys”

Based on the datum above, it can be seen there are three words which are identified as the levels of code mixing such as ***lunch***, ***surprise***, and ***surprise***. Those words appear on Atta's utterance at 01:12 – 01:14 minutes. For the word of surprise, actually Atta said in three times. He said "surprise" because he wanted to inform to everyone who watches his video that he would like to make new business with someone who comes from Batam.

12. (12) *Ini salah satu entrepreneur zaman **now** itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.*

"He is one of the entrepreneurs this time that should see social media, because the customers do not want to be difficult bro"

The word of "***now***" turned up on Atta's utterance at 04:44 minutes. In his video, the word of "***now***" came out on Atta's utterance when he spoke to someone who works as entrepreneur. Because someone who talked with Atta selling his stuffs via online, so Atta said "zaman ***now*** memang harus melek social media the word of "***now***" appears in the dominant language that Atta uses. Based on the explanation before, it can be interference that "***now***" is included in the levels of code mixing in the word level.

13. (14) *Ini langsung **owner** Ahha cellular yang pertama kali lihat di Indonesia.*

“It is directly the owner of Ahha cellular who sees the first time in Indonesia”

The sentence above turned up in Atta’s utterance at 07:57 minutes. Atta inserted an English word in his dominant language which is Indonesian language. He said **owner** in the middle on his utterance. “**Owner**” in Indonesian language means “*pemilik*”. Based on the mixing that done by Atta in his utterance, it can be said that the word that Atta inserted in his utterance includes in the word level of code mixing.

#### b. Phrase Level

Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb. In the phrase level, the Researcher found 8 data which are indicated as phrase level. Here, the Researcher took some data that are discussed:

14. (23) *Jadi ini kita ada **deal special** nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes.*

“So, we have deal special, yesterday we had talked to each other guys”

“**Deal special**” is the English words which turned up on Atta’s utterance at 04:53 minutes in his video. Atta mixed his language into a

phrase form in his official language which is Indonesian language. Because the datum above shows that the mixing that is done by Atta in the form of phrase, it can be interference that in the levels of code mixing, Atta did mixing in the phrase level.

15. (24) *Untuk Ahha saya akan **support full**. Iya karena kita yakin Ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.*

“For Ahha I will support full. Ya, because we believe that Ahha cellular can be fastest rising”

The mixing from the datum 24 came out in Atta’s utterance at 05:13-05:14 minutes. It can be seen that Atta inserted English words that became phrase in his utterance. The mixing language is “**support full**”. Based on the theory about the level of code mixing, the mixing words that appeared in Atta’s utterance are included in the phrase level.

### c. Baster Level

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English and the words in English get addition of Indonesian affixation. In classification of the data in the levels of code mixing, the Researcher found 2 data which are indicated as baster level. Here, the Researcher is discussed one datum in the baster level.

16. (27) *Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi **ngeplanning** untuk plan kali ini.*

“Because, last time I was really prepare to make planning to this time”

The levels of code mixing in the baster level, based on the utterance above it can be seen that Atta gave the Indonesian affixation “nge” on the word of “planning”. It is included into baster affixation Indonesian prefix. The structure is “*nge* as prefix and *planning* as word” it becomes baster *nge-planning*. The word of nge-planning is indicated as baster level it appeared on Atta’s utterance at 00:44 seconds.

#### **d. Repetition word**

Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication. In analyzing the the video, the Researcher did not find any Atta’s utterance which indicates as repetition word.

#### **e. Idiom Level**

Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning. In the research finding, there is no datum in the idiom level.



#### f. Clause Level

Clause is a group of word that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentences. Clause is divided into two, independent clause and dependent clause. In clause level, the Researcher found 4 data, but here the Researcher is discussed two data as the representative from 4 data.

17. (31) *Karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. **Let's go.***

“Because this is the last plane. So, now we are going to the plane. Let's go”

The datum 31 came out in Atta's utterance in his video at 12:56 minutes. Atta mixed his language with English language. He inserted “**Let's go**” in his utterance. In the levels of code mixing, the mixing that Atta did is included in the clause level, because the mixing of the language can be classified as independent clause. The theory of independent clause is if the clause can stand alone without any other clauses. So, Atta mixed his language into clause level.

18. (32) *Okay gaes **thank you for watching this video.** Ambil aja hikmahnya jangan ambil buruknya, ambil segi positifnya jangan segi negatifnya.*

“Okay guys, thank you for watching this video. Just take the beneficial on this video, do not take the bad things, take it from positive view, does not take from the negative view”

The sentence above turned up on Atta’s utterance at 13:55 minutes on his video. The code mixing clause level that done by Atta is “*thank you for watching this video*”. It is uttered by Atta when he was closing his video. The clause “*thank you for watching this video*” is included into independent clause because it can stand alone without any other clauses that make it to be perfect.

In addition, the Researcher found the data which are indicated as code mixing but the words are indicated as code mixings are in the scope of speech community. It is because, the existence of English words is not as foreign language anymore and it has been becoming in the speech community. A speech community is a group of people who share similar, ideas, uses, and norms of language. As stated by Wardhaugh and Fuller that speech community is a group that speaks in the same language, dialect, variety, or in the same of employing the code.<sup>6</sup> Regarding to the theory, the Researcher found several words in Atta’s videos which are indicated as speech community. The words channel, unbox, unboxing, and subscribe are included in the speech

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<sup>6</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (7<sup>th</sup> Ed) (Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 62

community in the user of YouTube or known as YouTuber. Budget, deal, customer, and meeting are included in the speech community of business. And there is speech community of Entertainers and the word that appears in Atta's utterance is haters. (See on appendix 4)



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing and getting the result, the Researcher found several codes mixing on Atta Halilintars' video YouTube channel. The data were classified into types and levels of code mixing, based on the theory of Hoffman and Suwito. In the types of code mixing, the Researcher analyzed a video of Atta Halilintar's YouTube channel by using Hoffman's theory, and the types of code mixing are categorized into three types such as, intra-sentential of code mixing, inter-lexical of code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. While, for the levels of code mixing the Researcher used Suwito's theory in analyzing a video of Atta Halilintar's YouTube channel. The levels of code mixing divides into six levels, they are: word level, phrase level, baster level, reduplication or repetition, idiom level, and clause level.

As the result, in types of code mixing on the video, there are 32 data which had been found by the Researcher. The data showed that intra-sentential of code mixing is the most dominant types of code mixing in the first video, and it is about 93.75%. In the bellow of intra-sentential of code mixing, there is intra-lexical of code mixing with the percentage 6.25% and the lowest percentage is involving a change of pronunciation, because the Researcher did not find any data which are indicated as involving a change of pronunciation. Then, the result in the levels of code mixing on the first video, there are 32 data. The data showed that

word level is the biggest level of code mixing on the first video with the percentage 56.25%, with followed by phrase level with percentage 25%, clause level 12.5%, baster level 6.25%, idiom level and repetition word 0%.

In the process of analyzing the video, the Researcher found several words which are indicated as speech community. The speech community happened when someone speaks in some words which have been common in his or her community. In Atta's utterance in his video, there are some words which are indicated as the speech community, such as subscribe, unbox, unboxing, and channel are included in the users of YouTube or YouTubers speech community. Then, meeting, budget, and entrepreneur are included in the speech community of business. The last, the word of haters is included in the speech community of entertainer.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the result of the research and considering the previous conclusion, the Researcher would like to provide some of suggestions. Some suggestions are pointed to:

### **1. The Readers**

For the Readers who want to get little bit knowledge about code mixing in someone's utterance especially in the types and levels of code mixing, the Researcher does hope that this research can help the Readers in answering the questions which come to their mind. The Researcher thinks that learning new language is essential to face the modern era.

There is a lot of thing that we can use in improving our ability in new language one of them is social media exactly on YouTube. Many YouTubers who share video in their channel that serve the content about English and other languages and perhaps the Readers want to look for YouTubers who are really often mixing their language in their video, so it can be easier for the Readers get the point of their utterance.

## 2. The next Researchers

For the next Researchers, the Researcher does hope that this research can be useful as the reference if the next Researchers want to conduct the research about code mixing which is happened on someone's utterance especially on YouTube. It is much better, if the next Researchers look for the appearance of code mixing in other media or the next Researcher can look for the phenomena of code mixing in the education field, in order there is the distinction between this research and the next research.

## 3. The English Teacher

As the result of the analysis the video, the Researcher gives the suggestion for the English teacher that YouTube can give the advantages for him/her in teaching learning process as media to teach his/her students. Many vocabularies in English that can be taken in the video that Researcher analyzed and it also can improve the students' vocabulary mastery by watching the video.

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## Appendix 1:

*Transcript the video – Beli HP 1 Miliar Cash! Bukan clickbait. Untuk apa ya? Nonton dulu sebelum komen.*

Hey yo yo A-team, selamat datang lagi di channel Atta Halilintar, channel terkece, tersuper, terkeren, terhit, se Indonesia. Yang hari ini kita masih di Batam. Hari ini ada sesuatu yang spesial dan gua tiba-tiba tadi malam meeting sama tim gua. Dan ini suatu ide yang luar biasa pecah. Kalau kamu melewatkan vlog hari ini, ini sayang banget gaes, bener-bener sayang, karena oh my God.. tadi kita udah check out semua dari dalam ya. Pokoknya ini bener-bener fantastic idea bro. Okay. Ini ide yang belum tiba-tiba gue kepikir malam ini. Dan mungkin ini jadi ide investasi yang sangat baik dan untuk usaha gue yang baru. Gue excited banget gaes. Kamu semua jangan sampai melewatkan episode kali ini gaes. Okay. Gue bersemangat banget sampai gua belum makan. Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk plan kali ini. ini investasi duit yang bukan kecil, tapi ini bakal jadi bisnis yang besar dan bisnis masa depan gaes. Alright, gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus.

Okay, ini saat nya kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu lunch, sebelum ada surprise buat kamu semua dan surprise buat aku juga gaes. Okay pokoknya gue akan makan dulu yang banyak karena gua harus kuat untuk meluarkan sesuatu yang besar ini gaes. Kalian semua akan menjadi bukti bersejarah dalam kehidupan vlog Atta Halilintar dan kehidupan aku A-Team kita tersolid di dunia. Hashtag A-Team tersolid di dunia ey hashtag A-Team bersatu ey. Let's go to the lunch ey.

Alright gaes, kita mau makan Padang, mana aja caranya makan Padang, jauh – jauh ke Batam caranya makan Padang juga ya. Insya Allah makan Padang inilah tempat yang kalok gua makan itu nambah ya, mari kita makan gaes.

Alright gaes, okay gua udah makan. Nah ini adalah surprise vlog banget. Kenapa ini bisa terjadi, karena tadi malam, gua kan gua datang kemana aja gak pernah niatnya cuman jalan-jalan pasti ada yang pengen gua lakukan pasti ada, ketempat mana aja gua bilang, dagangan apa yang bisa dibikin di sini ya. Jualan apa yang bisa dibikin ya, jadi otak gua hanya otak dagang terus gaes ya, jadi tiap hari kerjanya dagang dagang dagang. Dari kecil dagang. Jadi setelah gua liat-liat di Batam ini memang yang laku itu adalah kuliner. Nah setelah itu, apa? Kira-kira

yang kamu tau apa kalok batam komen di bawah sekarang. Aku kasih waktu 5 detik kalian subscribe 5 4 3 2 1 iya enggak tau ada yang benar ada yang salah ya. Di batam ini orang sering banget, ternyata banyak yang nge-Dm temen-temen juga nitip handphone gaes. Ternyata di batam ini murah banget handphone ya gaes. Enggak tau barang nya itu memang terkenal banget seluruh Indonesia, kalok di batam ini beli handphone murah. Nah nah nah, ini dia gaes di sini gua ngeliat peluang ya. Dulu waktu gua kecil, waktu gua pernah mencetak angka 1 miliar waktu umur 13 tahun, gua jualan mencetak 1 miliar itu gua jual handphone, handphone cina gaes, waktu itu harganya 500 ribu sampek sejutakan doang yah. Nah kalok di sini orang orang malahan pada beli handphone-handphone mahal, entah itu i-phone, entah Samsung, entah itu apapun itu. Gua mencetuskan hari ini akan bikin Ahha cellular gaes. Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphone gaes. Oh my god. Ini excited banget karena dengan gue yang sekarang, gue inget jaman gue dulu waktu gue sering COD sering ketemuan sama orang jualan handphone. Nah ini gue pengen naikin lagi. Dari Ahha baju sekarang gue mau bikin Ahha cellular. Pokoknya untuk A-Team semuanya pasti semua orang butuh handphone pasti semua orang perlu handphone. So ini saatnya gaes. This is the time bro. jadi ini gue bener-bener udah ngeliat semua rekening, gua akan turas-turas tabungan gaes, untuk modalin usaha handphone Ahha cellular ini. Okay sampai jumpa di sana gaes bam.

Alright gaes, kita sudah sampai. Ini salah satu pusat penjualan handphone paling terkenal di batam dan seantero negeri ya. Termurah katanya gaes, kita lihat big deal akan terjadi. Banyak banget handphone di sini. Ini gua lagi mau ketemu bro gue ya. Katanya bro gue ini bos-bosan sini.

### ***Conversation***

Atta : hallo bang bro. keren ini dia ini, udah pakek Ahha geng topinya liat yoiiii, abang ini salah satu inspirasi anak muda ya gaes. Ini dia umurnya 23 tahun hampir sama kayak saya, tapi sekarang sudah punya tokonya di mana-mana dan ini sangat inspirative sekali, dia punya karyawan juga udah puluhan dan punya tokonya hampir 10 di seluruh Indonesia, ini luar biasa keren bro.

Bro : Mudah-mudahan a sebab kedatangan bang atta ini bisa menginspirasi banyak orang untuk jadi entrepreneur

Atta : ooiiii shiap,. Rame ya di sini tim nya bro ya

Bro : rame

Atta : gua masuk ah kedalam ah. Lebih banyak laku di store atau online

Bro : online

Atta : online

Bro : online

Atta : menunjukan pasar online itu sangat besar gaes ya. Untuk para pembisnis kalok belum melek social media ketinggalan bro. ehehhe.. ini salah satu entrepreneur zaman now itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.

Bro : bener

Atta : harus semua serba social media

Bro : harus yang simpel

Atta : okay bro, jadi ini kita ada deal special nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes. Apakah deal ini bakal terjadi bro. jadi gua bakal bikin Ahha cellular. Dan lo ini kan termasuk yang termurah di Indonesia bro.

Bro : sejagat raya

Atta : sejagat raya. Gua ada mau kerja sama spesial. Lo kasih gua harga modal, gua pingin ngambil hari ini sejumlah 1 miliar bro.

Bro : boleh, untuk Ahha saya akan support full. Iya karena kita yakin Ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.

Atta : woihhhhh....

Bro : tepuk tangan semua

Atta : nanti mungkin kita akan sekalian transaksi gue pingin nanya-nanya bro

Bro : iya bro

Atta : bagaimana perjalanab lo bisa sampek ini di titik ini, bisa sampek serame ini tokonya, karyawannya, pingin gua tanya-tanya bro. untuk menginspirasi anak-anak muda bro. karena sekarang bukan saatnya anak-anak muda untuk cuman nongkrong, mabuk, minta duit ke orang tua, berantem ataupun memang dia punya mobil bangga padahal itu hasil dari duit orang tua gitu.

Kita ini sekrang zamannya anak muda berkarya bro, anak muda yang berprestasi, menunjukan kepada masyarakat luas bahwa anak-anak Indonesia itu bisa.

---

Atta : Ini contoh-contoh handphone yang akan kita pilihan model-model yang akan kita liat hari ini, yang akan kita ambil

Bro : boleh dibuka, di unbox langsung

Atta : langsung di unboxing

Bro : ini kita ibaratkan, kita sudah ada di store Ahha cellular. Gimana setuju gak gaes?

Atta : ohhhhhhhh siap

Bro : jadi nanti hebatnya itu ahha cellular itu, yah kalok PS Store kan udah merakat, nanti ahha cellular lebih merakyat lagi. Bisa bayangin gak? Nanti yang pesan online itu bisa langsung dianterin loh.

Atta : sama bang atta

Bro : sama bang atta kerumah gimana?

Atta : jadi kemaren gua cerita sama dia, nanti gua juga banyak pingin nganter langsung gitu bro.

Bro : bener itu luar biasa

Atta : itu ide bagus ya bro?

Bro : ide ide luar biasa.

Atta : jadi seluruh Indonesia kalok bisa ya?

Bro : seluruh Indonesia, nanti kita juga akan keliling

Atta : itu namanya jiwa entrepreneur penguasa ya bro

Bro : harus punya jiwa entrepreneur

Atta : harus punya jiwa pengusaha. Ini banyak ya gaes ada model-model dari i-phone eight plus, eight 64 Giga, I phone x 256 Giga.

Bro : tapi hebatnya nanti kalok di Ahha cellular pasti semuanya lengkap, yang lain belum ada kita udah ada duluan.

Atta : karena gua belinya langsung di Putra Siregar. Okay nanti yang kita ambil hampir semua jenis

Bro : hampir semua jenis, karena untuk budget 1 miliar itu bisa melengkapi Ahha cellular.. luar biasa ya.

Atta : cukup untuk modal awal, untuk dapetin harga murah ya

Bro : cukup

Atta : jadi harga kita sama nih?

Bro : sama

Atta : mantap

Bro : pokoknya yang dijual di PS Store, di Ahha cellular, bahkan harganya bisa lebih bagus di Ahha cellular

Atta : woowooooo..

Bro : jadi untuk tadi banyak netizen yang tanya, eh nanti karena udah gandeng kak Atta harganya lebih mahal tidak. Tidak, karena apa, karena kak atta orangnya ini lebih merakyat dari saya.

Atta : aaashiap siap siap... deal besar, nego besar, bersama orang yang cita-citanya besar

Bro : bener

Atta : insya Allah akan menjadi besar.

Bro : yes

Atta : barang ahha cellular yang dibuka pertama. Ini dibuka karena gua pingin pakek gaes, yang kemaren ilang. Bismillah, wedeh

Bro : dan ini original 1 miliar persen.

Atta/bro : original 1 miliar persen

Bro : elegan apalagi yang pakek kak Atta



Atta: ini mantap banget gaes, kita udah liat I phone x nya, gokil banget, produknya keren , baru banget dan high quality product. Okay kita masukin lagi bro, masukin di sini. Samsung S nine bro,.

Bro: nah, itu yang black macho

Atta: oh, black macho. Ini x nine purple ya. Ini yang paling baru ya bro.

Bro: paling baru

Atta: okay. Ini iphone eight yang paling baru gaes

Bro: warna red pertama kali, dan saya belum sama sekali liat. Ini langsung owner ahha cellular yang pertama kali lihat di indonesia.

Atta : ini membuktikan nanti tokonya ahha cellular kalok belinya di putra siregar , ini mendapatkan produk-produk baru yang belum keluar dimanapun.

Bro : dan semoga artis papan atas langsung beralih ke ahha cellular, karena pelayanannya luar biasa dan bisa langsung mampir ke rumah loh..

Atta : wehhhhh ashiapp

Bro : mewah dia terbaru

Atta : wawww.

Atta: nah sekarang gini gaes, sebelum transaksi ini berlangsung kita harus ngambil sedikit inspirasi dari video kali ini. Okay. Abang ini kelahiran tahun berapa bang?

Bro : tahun 93.

Atta : 93, jadi umur sekarang berapa?

Bro : 23 mau 24

Atta : 23 tahun ya. Pertama kali ya. Ini sebenarnya inspirasi, di umur 23 tahun omset sudah belasan sampek puluhan miliar per bulan, luar biasa tepuk tangan dong. Yang diomongin bukan cerita belaka ya. Saya enggak suka orang yang ngomong dong tapi belum melakukan. Ini orang sudah melakukan. Jadi sudah saksi sejarah ya gaes. Nah, kita akan belajar permulaan bisnisnya dari mana

Bro : permulaan saya ini memang benar-bener dari enol ya.

Atta : dari enol

Bro : dan bagaimana saya selalu berusaha membangun integritas agar customer percaya dengan saya.

Atta : mantap

Bro : sehingga percayaan customer bisa membuat saya seperti sekarang. Jadi apabila kalian sudah memiliki karakter yang bisa dipercaya, kalian akan menjadi sesuatu yang kalian inginkan dan menjadi sebuah entrepreneur.

Atta : tepuk tangan dong. Asal dari mana bro?

Bro : asal saya dari medan. Saya dari keluarga yang biasa-biasa saja, juga semuanya saya biasa-biasa saja tapi saya memiliki cita-cita yang sangat luar biasa.

Atta : dan ini ada lagi yang patut saya contoh tapi saya belum bisa contoh gaes, yaitu beliau sudah menikah muda gaes. Tips sukses di usia muda apa dari bro? setiap orang pasti punya ciri-ciridan punyi kunci-kunci sukses

Bro : tips suksesnya adalah kalian harus berani mencoba, apabila kalian tidak mempunyai keberanian dan tidak mempunyai tekad jangan pernah bermimpi untuk menjadi seorang entrepreneur.

Atta : pokoknya subscribe channelnya putra siregar

Atta/bro: merakyat

Atta : sekarang saatnya melakukan transaksi, bismillahirrohmannirrohim.

Bro : bismillahirrohmannirrohim.

Atta : semoga menjadi berkaj di awal, untuk usaha baru. Berdoa dulu, ya tuhan semoga berkahkan bisnis kami, jalankanlah sesuai yang kami harapkan, dan semoga karena handphone ini adalah satu alat untuk seluruh dunia berkomunikasi, semoga dengan kita menyediakan handphone-handphone yang bagus, dengan harga-harga yang bagus, yang murah se Indonesia raya dan banyak orang yang bisa bahagia dan berkoneksi dengan keluarga, bisa melakukan apapun, bisa kerja. Karena sekarang tidak bisa dipungkiri zaman sekarang semua orang bisnis, usaha apapun itu harus pakek handphone

Bro : bener

Atta : jadi, kita harus menyediakan handphone yang murah-murah untuk semua orang.

Bro : betul untuk semua orang, dan mudah-mudahan usahanya ahha cellular ini membawa berkah untuk semua orang dan membuat semua orang senang.

Atta/bro: aamiin ya robbal alamin

Atta : terimakasih ya Allah. Bismillahirrohmannirrohim. Terimakasih bro.

Atta : okay ini produk-produk termurah di Indonesia yang udah kita siapin. Dan ini akan dibawa segera ke Jakarta dan masih banyak lagi di gudang. So, ditunggu aja di @ahhacellular kita akan buat cabang pertama di Jakarta dan putra siregar yang menginspirasi ini juga bakal ikut ke sana, karena sudah sepakat jadi rekan bisnis kita yang luar biasa, dan pokoknya ditunggu aja ya gaes ya. Kita lanjut transaksi hitung-hitung dulu

Bro : dan yang paling penting bahwasannya di store kita langsung kak atta loh yang jadi CS nya, dan untuk kalian yang pesan secara online bisa langsung di anter sama kak atta. Tepuk tanagn Ahha cellular

Atta : ingat handphone apa aja kita ada. A-Z, betul bro?

Bro : bener sekali

Atta : okay kita siapin dulu barangnya.

-----

Okay ya semuanya ya, thank you . dadahhhh..

-----

Hello gaes, ini saatnya kita pulang. Ini pesawat terkahir. Ternyata gua sampek sini semua bangku sudah habis, tinggal business class dong, jadi gua sama semua tim dengan terpaksa ngambil business class. ya pokoknya untungnya masih ada walaupun adanya tinggal business class. Untungnya ya, kalok business classnya habis juga kita gak bisa pulang malam ini, karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. Let's go.

-----

Alright gaes, ya begitulah tadi untuk hari ini. Gokil dan seru-seru banget, walaupun gak panjang semoga ada manfaatnya buat kamu semua dan dari orang-orang yang inspirative juga. Gua baru kenal padahal sama orang itu malemnya ,

dan paginya, langsung transaksi. Tapi gue dikasih banyak banget bonus. Itu yang bikin gua transaksi dan paling enggak gua akan segera untuk menguruskan admin, orang-orang gua dan sampek ke barang-barang apa aja yang bakal didetailkan, dan untuk kepngurusan juga dengan hukum-hukumnya ya dengan MUI dan lain-lain. Perpajakanya juga dan lain-lain. karena bagaimanapun harus taat dengan hukum. Jadi ahha cellular akan butuh proses mungkin seminggu sampai tiga minggu untuk menyiapkan tim. So, ini bakal sangat gokil bisnis baru ahha cellular. Semoga doakan gaes, semoga lancar-lancar aja dan gak ada halangan. Dan semoga duit yang di investkan ke handphone cepet laku aja handphone-handphonenya pokonya lah ya gitulah. Okay gaes thank you for watching this video. Ambil aja hikmahnya jangan ambil buruknya, ambil segi positifnya jangan segi negatifnya. Untuk haters kalok mau koment-koment itu seterah kamu yang pasti aku selalu tetap akan terus bergerak tanpa terpengaruh oleh kata-kata kalian semua. Habis kuras-kuras tabungan dan yak an. Gak apa yang penting uangnya harus balik. Jangan lupa selalu belajar, selalu bekerja keras, selalu tersenyum, dan jangan lupa selalu berdoa. Saya Atta Halilintar sampai jumpa di video selanjutnya. Peace.



## Appendix 2:

**Table 4**  
**The Types of Code Mixing in Intra-Sentential of Code Mixing in the Video**

No	Types of Code Mixing	L1 + L2	L1
1	Intra-sentential code mixing	Kalau kamu melewati vlog hari ini , ini sayang banget gaes , bener-bener sayang, karena <i>oh my God</i>	Kalau kamu melewati vlog hari ini , ini sayang banget gaes , bener-bener sayang, karena <i>ya Tuhan</i>
2		Pokoknya ini bener-bener <i>fantastic idea</i> bro	Pokoknya ini bener-bener <i>ide yang luar biasa</i> bro
3		Gua <i>excited</i> banget gaes.	Gua <i>gembira</i> banget gaes
4		Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk <i>plan</i> kali ini.	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi ngeplaning untuk <i>rencana</i> kali ini.
5		<i>Alright</i> , gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus	<i>Baiklah</i> , gue mau makan dulu gaes bodo, ikutin terus
6		Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <i>lunch</i> , sebelum ada surprise buat kamu semua dan surprise buat aku juga gaes	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <i>makan siang</i> , sebelum ada surprise buat kamu semua dan surprise buat aku juga gaes
7		Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <i>lunch</i> , sebelum ada <i>surprise</i> buat kamu semua dan <i>surprise</i> buat aku juga gaes	Kita akan menuju kemakan siang dulu <i>lunch</i> , sebelum ada <i>kejutan</i> buat kamu semua dan <i>kejutan</i> buat aku juga gaes
8		<i>Let's go to the lunch ey.</i>	<i>Ayo kita pergi makan siang ey</i>
9		<i>Alrigh</i> gaes, kita mau makan padang	<i>Baiklah</i> gaes, kita mau makan padang
10		<i>Alright</i> gaes, okay gua udah makan	<i>Baiklah</i> gaes, okay gua udah makan
11		Nah ini adalah <i>surprise</i> vlog banget.	Nah ini adalah <i>kejutan</i> vlog banget.
12		Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphome geas, <i>Oh my God</i>	Gua akan kembali bikin dagangan handphome geas, <i>ya Tuhan</i>
13		Ini <i>excited</i> banget karena dengan gue yang sekarang, gue inget jaman gue dulu waktu gue sering cod sering ketemuan sama orang jualan handphome.	Ini <i>gembira</i> banget karena dengan gue yang sekarang, gue inget jaman gue dulu waktu gue sering cod sering ketemuan sama orang jualan handphome.
14		<i>So</i> , ini saatnya gaes	<i>Jadi</i> , ini saatnya gaes
15		<i>This is the time</i> bro	<i>Ini waktunya</i> bro
16		<i>Alright</i> gaes, kita sudah sampai. Ini salah satu pusat penjualan handphome paling terkenal di batam dan seantero negeri ya.	<i>Baiklah</i> gaes, kita sudah sampai. Ini salah satu pusat penjualan handphome paling terkenal di batam dan seantero negeri ya.
17		Kita lihat <i>big deal</i> akan terjadi	Kita lihat <i>transaksi besar</i> akan terjadi
18		Ini salah satu entrepreneur	Ini salah satu entrepreneur zaman

		zaman <b>now</b> itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.	<b>sekarang</b> itu memang harus melek social media, karena pelanggan itu sekarang orang gak suka ribet-ribet bro.
19		Jadi ini kita ada <b>deal special</b> nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes.	Jadi ini kita ada <b>spesial perjanjian</b> nih, kemaren kita sempet kontek-kontekan gaes.
20		Untuk AHHA saya akan <b>support full</b> . Iya karena kita yakin ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.	Untuk AHHA saya akan mendukung penuh. Iya karena kita yakin ahha cellular bisa melejit pesat.
21		Ini mantap banget gaes, kita udah liat I phone x nya, gokil banget, produknya keren , baru banget dan <b>high quality product</b>	Ini mantap banget gaes, kita udah liat I phone x nya, gokil banget, produknya keren , baru banget dan <b>produk berkualitas tinggi</b>
22		Warna <b>red</b> pertama kali	Warna <b>merah</b> pertama kali
23		Ini langsung <b>owner</b> ahha cellular yang pertama kali lihat di Indonesia	Ini langsung <b>pemilik</b> ahha cellular yang pertama kali lihat di Indonesia
24		<b>So</b> , ditunggu aja	<b>So</b> , ditunggu aja
25		<b>Thank you</b> dahh	<b>Terimakasih</b> dahh
26		Karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. <b>Let's go.</b>	Karena ini pesawat terakhir. Jadi, kita langsung ke pesawat. <b>Ayo pergi</b>
27		<b>Alright</b> gaes	<b>Baiklah</b> gaes
28		<b>So</b> , ini bakal sangat gokil	<b>Jadi</b> , ini bakal sangat gokil
29		<b>Thank you for watching this video</b>	<b>Terimakasih untuk menonton video ini</b>
30		Sampai jumpa di video selanjutnya, <b>peace</b> .	Sampai jumpa di video selanjutnya, <b>damai</b>

Note:

L1 = Indonesian language

L2 = English language

### Appendix 3:

**Table 5**  
**The Types of Code Mixing in Intra-Lexical of Code Mixing in the Video**

No	Types of Code Mixing	L1 + L2	L1	L2
1	Intra-Lexical of Code Mixing	Karena gua bener-bener dari tadi <i>ngeplaning</i> untuk plan kali ini.	<i>Ngerencanain (merencanakan)</i>	<i>Planning</i>
2		Dan semoga duit yang di <i>investkan</i> ke handphone cepet laku aja handphone-handphonenya pokonya lah ya gitulah.	<i>Infestasikan</i>	<i>Invest</i>

Note:

L1 = Indonesian language

L2 = English language



#### Appendix 4:

**Table 6**  
**The Speech Community exists in the Code Mixings data**

No	Speech Community	Finding	Time
1	The User of YouTube	Selamat datang lagi di <i>channel</i> Atta Halilintar, <i>channel</i> terkece, tersuper, terkeren, terhit, se Indonesia	00:06 seconds
		Boleh dibuka, di <i>unbox</i> langsung	05:57 minutes
		Langsung di <i>unboxing</i>	05:58 minutes
2	Business	Pokoknya <i>subscribe</i> channelnya Putra Siregar	10:21 minutes
		Gua tiba-tiba tadi malam <i>meeting</i> sama tim gua. Dan ini suatu ide yang luar biasa pecah.	00:14 seconds
		Dan bagaimana saya selalu berusaha membangun integritas agar <i>customer</i> percaya dengan saya.	09:24 minutes
		Hampir semua jenis, karena untuk <i>budget</i> 1 miliar itu bisa melengkapi Ahha cellular.. luar biasa ya.	06:50 minutes
		Aaashiap siap siap... <i>deal</i> besar, nego besar, bersama orang yang cita-citanya besar	07:14 minutes
		Dan yang paling penting bahwasannya di <i>store</i> kita langsung kak atta loh yang jadi CS nya, dan untuk kalian yang pesan secara online bisa langsung di anter sama kak Atta.	10:35 minutes
3	Entertainer	Unutk <i>haters</i> kalok mau koment-koment itu seterah kamu yang pasti aku selalu tetap akan terus bergerak tanpa terpengaruh oleh kata-kata kalian semua.	13:59 minutes

Through some words that indicated as speech community on the table above, the Researcher found 10 data which are divided into some categories, such as channel 3 data, unbox 1 datum, unboxing 1 datum, and subscribe 1 datum are included in the user of YouTube. Then, customer 2 data, budget 1 datum, store 5 data, meeting 1 datum, and deal 2 data are included in the speech community of business. Next, haters 1 datum is included in the speech community of entertainer. Regarding to the data, here the percentage of data are written bellow:



**Table 6.1**  
**The percentage of Speech Community in the Video**

<b>No</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Channel	17.7%
2	Unbox	5.9%
3	Unboxing	5.9%
4	Subscribe	5.9%
5	Customer	11.8%
6	Budget	5.9%
7	Store	29.4%
8	Meeting	5.9%
9	Deal	11.8%
10	Hater	5.9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

